

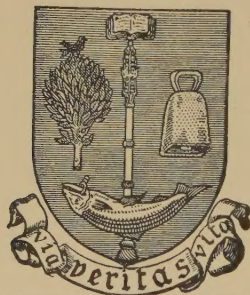


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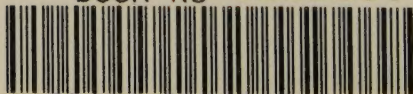
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VIKING SOCIETY FOR NORTHERN RESEARCH

TEXT SERIES

General Editor: G. TURVILLE-PETRE

I

GUNNLAUGSSAGA ORMSTUNGU

GUNNLAUGSSAGA ORMSTUNGU

WITH INTRODUCTION, NOTES
AND GLOSSARY

BY

PETER G. FOOTE
&
RANDOLPH QUIRK

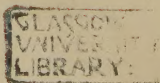
VIKING SOCIETY
FOR NORTHERN RESEARCH
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON

First Published 1953
Made and printed in Great Britain by
TITUS WILSON AND SON LTD
28 HIGHGATE, KENDAL

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PREFACE

At a meeting held on 9th March, 1951, the Council of the Viking Society resolved to issue a series of texts of early Norse literature together with full glossaries, short introductions and notes, which would be of use to university students. It was hoped that this series would help teachers in English-speaking countries to overcome their present difficulty in selecting suitably annotated and reliable texts.

Negotiations were subsequently opened with the Directors of the Íslendingasagnaútgáfan, of Reykjavík, who generously allowed the Society to purchase offprints of a number of texts published in their great editions of early Icelandic literature. It was resolved that these should be issued by the Society with suitable commentary in English.

The *Gunnlaugssaga*, which is already well known and greatly appreciated in England, was selected as the first number to be issued. The glossary has been prepared by Dr. Randolph Quirk and Mr. Peter G. Foote in collaboration, while the Introduction and Notes are the work of Mr. Foote alone. The text was prepared for the Íslendingasagnaútgáfan by Mr. Guðni Jónsson, of Reykjavík.

Mr. Foote and Dr. Quirk are at present working on a critical edition of the *Gunnlaugssaga* with a translation and full commentary for Nelson's *Early Icelandic Classics*.

Oxford
October 1952

G. TURVILLE-PETRE
General Editor

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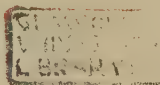
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INTRODUCTION

THE Saga of Gunnlaug Snake-Tongue was written late in the thirteenth century, perhaps in the period 1270-80. The evidence for this date of composition is drawn chiefly from a comparison between *Gunnlaugssaga* and other sagas. The author himself refers to *Laxdælasaga* (26/16), which was written c. 1245. The saga also shows characteristics of sentiment and style which betray an influence which was not strong in Iceland until the middle of the thirteenth century (cf. p. xii below). As is usually the case with the Sagas of Icelanders, the author's name is unknown. Judging by his local knowledge and his use of terms of direction (e.g. in Þorstein's phrase, 28/29), it seems probable that he lived at Borg or some neighbouring farm.

The historical value of the saga is slight, and the author seems to have made a pretty story out of a tradition only barely remembered in the oral and written sources available to him. A number of the verses which he quotes must have been in existence when he wrote the saga, although for the most part it is impossible to prove that they were composed by the men to whom they are attributed. The fragments of *drápur* are most probably authentic. The verse at 59/11 must be considerably older than the saga, since the first four lines are quoted in *Snorra Edda* and there said to be by Gunnlaug. The same is probably true of the verses at 52/24 and 55/5, which include details (that Gunnlaug was delayed in battle and the accusation that Helga was married for wealth) not found in the prose. Most of the other verses could have been used as sources for the narrative. That

at 40/15, however, seems to have been composed by the author, and those at 34/27, 67/8, 68/1 and 70/14 may perhaps also be attributed to him. The verse at 60/3 is given as Kormák's in his saga, chapter 3, though the author of *Gunnlaugssaga* presumably believed it was by Gunnlaug.

With reference to the historicity of the saga, the verse at 66/6 is especially important. It gives a site for the last battle between Gunnlaug and Hrafn, *á Hörða . . . nesi Dinga*, which differs from that described in the prose. *Dinganess* is only once mentioned elsewhere in Old Icelandic and there it is said to be the headland which divides the districts of Hordaland and Sogn in western Norway. The phrase in the verse, 'on Dinganness of the men of Hordaland,' would then agree with this description, and the author's location of it in Verdal must be mistaken. There are several unconvincing features in the narrative at this point, and the account of the battle seems to bear little relation to reality. The author must have ignored or gravely misinterpreted his source.

Gunnlaug and Hrafn are named in genealogies in *Landnámabók* and in *Skáldatal*, 'the list of court-poets.' The author appears to have known these or similar sources. Helga is not named in *Landnámabók* or in any source of historical value other than *Egilssaga*, where on the two occasions she is mentioned the author adds: 'over whom Gunnlaug and Skáld-Hrafn quarrelled.' Some story of their dealings must then have been current when *Egilssaga* was written (1220-30), but it is impossible to say how far it may have been reproduced in *Gunnlaugssaga*.

It can be seen that much in *Gunnlaugssaga* depends on other sagas, on *Egilssaga* for the characterisation of

Þorstein, for example, and on *Hallfreðarsaga* for the description of Gunnlaug (cf. note 22/3). The saga shares with *Kormákssaga*, *Hallfreðarsaga* and *Bjarnarsaga Hítðælakappa*, all older than *Gunnlaugssaga*, the theme of a poet disappointed in love. With *Bjarnarsaga* it has one or two notable affinities (cf. notes 30/4, 54/1), though the precise relationship between them is not clear. The saga also contains a number of conventional motives and some improbabilities. Amongst the former may be noted Gunnlaug's precocious youth, the fight with the berserk, the quarrel over the comparison of the two earls, and the chase through Verdal; amongst the latter, Þorstein's command that a daughter born to Jófríð should be exposed (cf. note 19/1), coincidences of time (32/22, 50/2), Gunnlaug's sprained ankle, and the absence of retaliation from Önund's side after the supposed deeds of revenge undertaken by Illugi.

It seems probable that Gunnlaug's visit to Earl Sigurð at Skara is the author's invention. He had introduced Gunnlaug to Earl Eirík in a way which, while contributing to Gunnlaug's characterisation, made it difficult for him to follow *Skáldatal* and present his hero as one of the earl's poets. It was also desirable to make the narrative agree with the verse at 36/19, in which Gunnlaug declared his intention of visiting two earls — doubtless with Earl Sigurð in the Orkneys and Earl Eirík in mind. The author escapes from the difficulty by inventing a visit to a third earl, Sigurð at Skara. The details of that visit are particularly vague; other sources say that Rögnvald Úlfsson was earl in West Gautland at this time; and the effect of Gunnlaug's arbitration on Earl Eirík is quite far-fetched. The visit is however extremely convenient in the narrative, since it allows the author to bring Gunnlaug back to Norway on friendly terms with

Eirík (when he might well have composed in his honour), and so set the stage for his last encounter with Hrafn.

There are some signs in the saga of an influence which is ultimately foreign, traces of the chivalric and sentimental which in Icelandic owe their origin for the most part to translations and reproductions of French and German romance. It is found, for example, in the account of Helga's birth and early years, for which a similar story in *Trójumannasaga* is thought to be the direct source. It is found too in the noble but improbable action which leads to Gunnlaug's death, and in the account of Helga's affectionate regard for the cloak Gunnlaug had given her. In style this influence can be detected for example in the description of Helga's hair, 'as fair as beaten gold,' a type of phrase difficult to parallel in other Sagas of Icelanders but common in the stories based on foreign romance. There is further a tendency to give the thoughts of a person, rather than allow the expression of character through external description and action. In these features the author departs from the typical realism of the other Sagas of Icelanders. He was nevertheless capable of writing clearly and his style is most natural and lively in the passages of conversation. He tells his story with economy, though it is difficult to understand precisely what effect Gunnlaug's mock-betrothal to Helga in chapter 4 and Þorstein's offer of the horses in chapter 5 were intended to have.

The characterisation of Gunnlaug is straightforward and effective. Hrafn's character seems not entirely free from inconsistency: there is a contrast between the motive which prompts him to ask for Helga's hand — apparently a desire to humiliate Gunnlaug — and the passion of his later words and deeds. Helga's character scarcely makes a firm impression on the reader.

For the chronology we have to rely almost exclusively on the saga itself, and the author seems to have been only vaguely aware of the dates of events (cf. notes 24/11, 24 and 50/18). The following table accords most nearly with the facts as they are given in the saga:—

984	Gunnlaug (and Helga) born
996	Gunnlaug goes to Borg
1000	Conversion of Iceland
1002	Gunnlaug goes abroad
1002-3	In London
1003-4	In Skara
1004	Gunnlaug and Hrafn meet at Uppsala in the spring
1004-6	Gunnlaug with Æthelred in England
1005	Hrafn asks for Helga's hand at the <i>Alþingi</i>
1006	Hrafn and Helga married in the autumn; Gunnlaug's return
1007	Gunnlaug and Hrafn fight at the <i>Alþingi</i> ; they go abroad in the autumn
1007-8	Gunnlaug in the Orkneys, Hrafn in Trond- heim
1008	Gunnlaug goes to Norway
1008-9	Gunnlaug spends the winter at Hlaðir, Hrafn in Levanger
1009	Gunnlaug and Hrafn fight their last battle

1. Frá Þorsteini Egilssyni.



ÞORSTEINN hét maðr. Hann var Egilsson, Skalla-Grímssonar, Kveld-Úlfssonar hersis ór Nóregi, en Ásgerðr hét móðir Þorsteins ok var Bjarnardóttir.

Þorsteinn bjó at Borg í Borgarfirði. Hann var auðigr at fé ok höfðingi mikill, vitr maðr ok hógværr ok hófsmaðr um alla hluti. Engi var hann afreksmaðr um vöxt eða afl sem Egill, faðir hans, en þó var hann it mesta afarmenni ok vinsæll af allri alþýðu. Þorsteinn var vænn maðr, hvítr á hár ok eygr manna bezt. Hann átti Jófríði Gunnarsdóttur, Hlíf- arsonar. Hana hafði átt fyrr Þóroddr, sonr Tungu- Odds, ok var þeira dóttir Húngerðr, er þar fæddist upp at Borg með Þorsteini. Jófríðr var skörungr mikill.

Þau Þorsteinn áttu margt barna, en þó koma fá við þessa sögu. Skúli var ellstr sona þeira, annarr Kollsveinn, þriði Egill.

2. Draumr Þorsteins Egilssonar.

Eitt sumar, er þat sagt, at skip kom af hafi í Gufu- árósi. Bergfinnr er nefndr stýrimaðr fyrir skipinu,

norrænn at ætt, auðigr at fé ok heldr við aldr. Hann var vitr maðr.

Þorsteinn bóndi reið til skips ok réð jafnan mestu, hver kaupstefna var, ok svá var enn. Austmenn vistuðust, en Þorsteinn tók við stýrimanni, fyrir því at hann beiddist þangat. Bergfinnr var fátalaðr of vetrinn, en Þorsteinn veitti honum vel. Austmaðrinn hendi mikit gaman at draumum.

Um várit einn dag ræddi Þorsteinn um við Bergfinn, ef hann vildi ríða með honum upp undir Valfell. Þar var þá þingstöð þeira Borgfirðinga. En Þorsteini var sagt, at fallnir væri búðarveggir hans. Austmaðrinn kveðst þat vilja, ok riðu þeir heiman of daginn þrír saman ok húskarl Þorsteins, þar til er þeir koma til bæjar þess, er at Grenjum heitir. Þar bjó einn maðr félítill, er Atli hét. Hann var landseti Þorsteins, ok beiddi Þorsteinn Atla, at hann færi til starfs með þeim ok hefði pál ok reku. Hann gerði svá. Ok er þeir koma upp undir Valfell til búðartóftanna, þá tóku þeir til starfs allir ok færðu út veggina. Veðrit var heitt af sólu, ok varð þeim Þorsteini ok Austmanni erfitt.

Ok er þeir höfðu út fært veggina, þá settist Þorsteinn niðr ok Austmaðr í búðartóftina, ok sofnaði Þorsteinn ok lét illa í svefni. Austmaðr sat hjá honum ok lét hann njóta draums síns, ok er hann vaknaði, var honum erfitt orðit.

Austmaðr spurði, hvat hann hefði dreymt, er hann lét svá illa í svefni.

Þorsteinn svaraði: „Ekki er mark at draumum.“

Ok er þeir riðu heim um kveldit, þá spyr Austmaðr, hvat Þorstein hefði dreymt.

Þorsteinn segir: „Ef ek segi þér drauminn, þá skaltu ráða hann, sem hann er til.“ Austmaðr kveðst á þat hætta mundu.

Þorsteinn mælti þá: „Þat dreymði mik, at ek þóttumst heima vera at Borg ok úti fyrir karldurum, ok sá ek upp á húsin ok á mæninum álftr eina væna ok fagra, ok þóttumst ek eiga ok þótti mér allgóð. Þá sá ek fljúga ofan frá fjöllum örn mikinn. Hann fló hingat ok settist hjá álftrinni ok klakaði við hana blíðliga, ok hon þótti mér þat vel þekkjast. Þá sá ek, at örninn var svarteygr ok járnklær váru á honum. Vaskligr sýndist mér hann. Því næst sá ek fljúga annan fugl af suðrætt. Sá fló hingat til Borgar ok settist á húsin hjá álftrinni ok vildi þýðast hana. Þat var ok örn mikill. Brátt þótti mér sá örninn, er fyrir var, ýfast mjök, er hinn kom til, ok þeir börðust snarpliga ok lengi, ok þat sá ek, at hvarumtveggja blæddi. Ok svá lauk þeira leik, at sinn veg hné hvárr þeira af húsmæninum, ok váru þá báðir dauðir, en álftr sat eftir hnípin mjök ok daprlig. Ok þá sá ek fljúga fugl ór vestri. Þat var valr. Hann settist hjá álftrinni ok lét blítt við hana, ok síðan flugu þau í brott bæði samt í sömu ætt, ok þá vaknaða ek. Ok er draumr þessi ómerkiligr,“ segir hann, „ok mun vera fyrir veðrum, at þau mætast í lofti ór þeim ættum, er mér þótti fuglarnir fljúga.“

Austmaður segir: „Ekki er þat mín ætlan,“ segir hann, „at svá sé.“

Þorsteinn mælti þá: „Ger af drauminum, slíkt er þér sýnist líkligast, ok lát mik heyra.“

Austmaður mælti: „Fuglar þeir munu vera manna fylgjur. En húsfreyja þín er eigi heil, ok mun hon fæða meybarn frítt ok fagrt, ok munt þú unna því mikit. En göfgir menn munu biðja dóttur þinnar ór þeim ættum, sem þér þóttu ernirnir fljúga at, ok leggja á hana ofrást ok berjast of hana ok látast báðir af því efni. Ok því næst mun inn þriði maður biðja hennar ór þeirri ætt, er valrinn fló at, ok þeim mun hon gift verða. Nú hefi ek þýddan draum þinn ok hyggt eftir munu ganga.“

Þorsteinn svarar: „Illa er draumur ráðinn ok óvin-gjarnliga,“ sagði hann, „ok munt þú ekki drauma ráða kunna.“

Austmaður svarar: „Þú munt at raun um komast, hversu eftir gengr.“

Þorsteinn lagði fæð á Austmanninn, ok fór hann á brott um sumarit, ok er hann nú ór sögunni.

3. Fædd Helga in fagra.

Um sumarit bjóst Þorsteinn til þings ok mælti til Jófríðar húsfreyju, áðr hann fór heiman: „Svá er háttat,“ segir hann, „at þú ert með barni, ok skal þat barn út bera, ef þú fæðir meybarn, en upp fæða, ef sveinn er.“

Ok þat var þá siðvanði nökkurr, er land var allt alheiðit, at þeir menn, er félitlir váru, en stóð ómegð mjök til handa, létu út bera börn sín, ok þótti þó illa gert ávallt.

Ok er Þorsteinn hafði þetta mælt, þá svarar Jófríðr: „Þetta er óþínsliga mælt,“ segir hon, „slíkr maðr sem þú ert, ok mun þér eigi sýnast þetta at láta gera, svá auðigr maðr sem þú ert.“

Þorsteinn svarar: „Veizt þú skaplyndi mitt,“ segir hann, „at eigi mun hlýðisamt verða, ef af er brugðit.“

Síðan reið hann til þings, en Jófríðr fæddi meðan meybarn ákafa fagrt. Konur vildu þat bera at henni, en hon kvað þess litla þörf ok lét þangat kalla smalamann sinn, er Þorvarðr hét, ok mælti hon: „Hest minn skaltu taka ok leggja söðul á ok færa barn þetta vestr í Hjarðarholt Þorgerði Egilsdóttur ok bið hana upp fæða með leynd, svá at Þorsteinn verði eigi varr við, ok þeim ástaraugum renni ek til barns þessa, at víst eigi nenni ek, at þat sé út borit. En hér eru þrjár merkr silfrs, er þú skalt hafa at verkkaupi, en Þorgerðr skal fá þér fari vestr þar ok vist um haf.“

Þorvarðr gerði sem hon mælti. Síðan reið hann vestr í Hjarðarholt með barnit ok fekk Þorgerði í hendr, en hon lét upp fæða landseta sína, er bjuggu inn á Leysingjastöðum í Hvammsfirði. En hon tók Þorvarði fari norðr í Steingrímsfirði í Skeljavík ok vist of haf, ok fór hann þar útan, ok er hann nú ór sögunni.

Ok er Þorsteinn kom heim af þingi, þá sagði Jófríður honum, at barnit er út borit, sem hann hafði fyrir mælt, en smalamaður var í brott hlaupinn ok stolit í brott hesti hennar. Þorsteinn kvað hana hafa vel gert ok fekk sér smalamann annan.

Nú liðu svá sex vetr, at þetta varð ekki víst. Ok þá reið Þorsteinn til heimboðs vestr í Hjarðarholt til Óláfs þá, mágs síns, Höskuldssonar, er þá þótti vera með mestri virðingu allra höfðingja vestr þar. Þorsteini var þar vel fagnat, sem líkligt var.

Ok einnhvern dag at veizlunni, er þat sagt, at Þorgerður sat á tali við Þorstein, bróður sinn, í öndvegi, en Óláfr átti tal við aðra menn. En yfir gegnt þeim á bekkinum sátu meyjar þrjár.

Þá mælti Þorgerður: „Hversu lízt þér, bróðir, á stúlkur þessar, er hér sitja gegnt okkr?“

Hann svarar: „Allvel,“ segir hann, „ok er þó ein fegrst miklu, ok hefir hon vænleik Óláfs, en hvíti ok yfirbragð vart Mýramanna.“

Þorgerður svarar: „Víst er þat satt, er þú segir, bróðir, at hon hefir hvíti ok yfirbragð vart Mýramanna, en eigi vænleik Óláfs þá, því at hon er eigi hans dóttir.“

„Hversu má þat vera?“ segir Þorsteinn, „en þó sé hon þín dóttir.“

Hon svarar: „Með sannendum at segja þér, frændi,“ kvað hon, „þá er þessi þín dóttir, en eigi mín, in fagra mæ,“ — ok segir honum síðan allt, sem

farit hafði, ok biðr hann fyrirgefa sér ok konu sinni þessi afbrigði.

Þorsteinn mælti: „Ekki kann ek ykkur at ásaka um þetta, ok veltr þangat, sem vera vill, um flesta hluti, ok hafið þit vel yfir slétt vanhyggju mína. Lízt mér svá á mey þessa, at mér þykkir mikil gifta í at eiga jafnfagrt barn, eða hvat heitir hon?“

„Helga heitir hon,“ segir Þorgerðr.

„Helga in fagra,“ segir Þorsteinn. „Nú skalt þú búa ferð hennar heim með mér.“

Hon gerði svá. Þorsteinn var þaðan út leiddr með góðum gjöfum, ok reið Helga heim með honum ok fæddist þar upp með mikilli virðing ok ást af föður ok móður ok öllum frændum.

4. Frá Gunnlaugi ok Helgu.

Í þenna tíma bjó uppi á Hvítársíðu á Gilsbakka Illugi svarti Hallkelsson, Hrosskelssonar. Móðir Illuga var Þuríðr dylla, dóttir Gunnlaugs ormstungu. Illugi var annarr mestr höfðingi í Borgarfirði en Þorsteinn Egilsson. Illugi svarti var stóreignamaðr ok harðlyndr mjök ok helt vel vini sína. Hann átti Ingibjörgu, dóttur Ásbjarnar Harðarsonar ór Örnólfsdal. Móðir Ingibjargar var Þorgerðr, dóttir Miðfjarðar-Skeggja.

· Börn Ingibjargar ok Illuga váru mörg, en fá koma við þessa sögu. Hermundr hét sonr þeira, en ann-

arr Gunnlaugr. Báðir váru þeir efniligir menn ok þá frumvaxta maðr.

Svá er sagt frá Gunnlaugi, at hann var snemmendis bráðgerr, mikill ok sterkr, ljósjarpr á hár, ok fór allvel, svarteygr ok nökkut nefljótr ok skapfelligr í andliti, miðmjór ok herðimikill, kominn á sik manna bezt, hávaðamaðr mikill í öllu skaplyndi ok framgjarn snemmendis ok við allt óvæginn ok harðr ok skáld mikit ok heldr níðskár ok kallaðr Gunnlaugr ormsgunga. Hermundr var þeira vinsælli ok hafði höfðingjabragð á sér.

Ok er Gunnlaugr var tólf vetra gamall, bað hann föður sinn fararefna, ok kvaðst hann vilja fara út-an ok sjá sið annarra manna. Illugi bóndi tók því seinliga, kvað hann eigi mundu þykkja góðan í útlöndum, er hann þóttist trautt mega semja við hann þar heima, sem hann vildi.

Ok einnhvern morgin var þat alllitlu síðar, at Illugi bóndi gekk út snemma ok sá, at útibúr hans var opit, ok váru lagðir út vörusekkar nökkurir á hlaðit sex ok þar lénur með. Hann undraðist þetta mjök.

Þar gekk þá at maðr ok leiddi fjögur hross, ok var þar Gunnlaugr, sonr hans, ok mælti: „Ek hefi sekkana út lagit,“ segir hann.

Illugi spyrr, hví hann gerði svá. Hann sagði, at þat skyldi vera fararefni hans.

Illugi mælti: „Engi ráð skalt þú taka af mér ok fara hvergi, fyrr en ek vil,“ — ok kippði inn aftr vörusekkunum.

Gunnlaugr reið þá í brott þaðan ok kom um kveldit ofan til Borgar, ok bauð Þorsteinn bóndi honum þar at vera, ok þat þiggr hann. Gunnlaugr segir Þorsteini, hversu farit hafði með þeim feðgum. Þorsteinn bað hann þar vera þeim stundum, sem hann vildi, ok þar var hann þau missari ok nam lögspeki at Þorsteini, ok virðist öllum mönnum þar vel til hans.

Jafnan skemmtu þau Helga sér at tafli ok Gunnlaugr. Lagði hvárt þeira góðan þokka til annars bráðliga, sem raunir bar á síðan. Þau váru mjök jafnaldrar.

Helga var svá fögr, at þat er sögn fróðra manna, at hon hafi fegrst kona verit á Íslandi. Hár hennar var svá mikit, at þat mátti hylja hana alla, ok svá fagrt sem gull barit, ok engi kostr þótti þá þvílíkr sem Helga in fagra í öllum Borgarfirði ok víðara annars staðar.

Ok einnhvern dag, er menn sátu í stofu at Borg, þá mælti Gunnlaugr til Þorsteins: „Einn er sá hlutr í lögum, er þú hefir eigi kennt mér, at fastna mér konu.“

Þorsteinn segir: „Þat er lítit mál,“ — ok kenndi honum atferli.

Þá mælti Gunnlaugr: „Nú 'skalt þú vita, hvárt mér hafi skilizt, ok mun ek nú taka í hönd þér ok láta sem ek festa mér Helgu, dóttur þína.“

Þorsteinn segir: „Þarfleysi ætla ek þat vera,“ segir hann.

Gunnlaugr þreifaði þá þegar í hönd honum ok mælti: „Veit mér nú þetta,“ segir hann.

„Ger sem þú vill,“ segir Þorsteinn, „en þat skulu þeir vita, er hjá eru staddir, at þetta skal vera sem ómælt ok þessu skulu engi undirmál fylgja.“

Síðan nefndi Gunnlaugr sér vátta ok fastnaði sér Helgu ok spurði síðan, hvárt þá mætti svá nýta. Hann kvað svá vera mega, ok varð mönnum mikit gaman at þessu, þeim sem við váru staddir.

5. Helga verður heitkona Gunnlaugs.

Önundr hét maðr, er bjó suðr at Mosfelli. Hann var auðmaðr inn mesti ok hafði goðorð suðr þar um nésin. Hann var kvángaðr maðr, ok hét Geirný kona hans Gnúpsdóttir, Molda-Gnúpssonar, er nam suðr Grindavík.

Þeira synir váru þeir Hrafn ok Þórarinn ok Eindriði. Allir váru þeir efniligir menn, en þó var Hrafn fyrir þeim í hvívetna. Hann var mikill maðr ok sterkr, manna sjálígastr ok skáld gott, ok er hann var mjök roskaðr, þá fór hann landa á milli ok virðist hvervetna vel, þar sem hann kom.

Þá bjó suðr á Hjalla í Ölfusi þeir Þóroddr inn spaki Eyvindarson ok Skafti, sonr hans, er þá var lögsögumaðr á Íslandi. Móðir Skafta var Rannveig, dóttir Gnúps Molda-Gnúpssonar, ok váru þeir systrasynir Skafti ok Önundarsynir. Var þar vinátta mikil með frændsemi.

Þá bjó út at Rauðamel Þorfinnr Sel-Þórisson ok átti sjau sonu, ok váru allir efniligir menn. Þeir hétu svá: Þorgils, Eyjólfr ok Þórir, ok váru þeir mestir menn út þangat. Ok þessir menn, er nú eru nefndir, váru allir uppi á einn tíma.

Ok þessu nær urðu þau tíðendi, er bezt hafa orðit hér á Íslandi, at landit varð allt kristit, ok allt fólk hafnaði fornum átrúnaði.

Gunnlaugr ormstunga, er áðr var frá sagt, var nú ýmisst at Borg með Þorsteini eða Illuga, feðr sínum, á Gilsbakka, sex vetr, ok var hann þá átján vetra, ok samðist þá mikit með þeim feðgum.

Maðr hét Þorkell svartí. Hann var heimamaðr Illuga ok náfrændi ok hafði þar upp vaxit. Honum tæmðist arfr norðr í Vatnsdal í Ási, ok beiddi hann Gunnlaug fara með sér, ok hann gerði svá, ok riðu norðr tveir saman í Ás ok fengu féit, ok greiddu þeir féit af höndum, er varðveitt höfðu, með atgöngu Gunnlaugs.

Ok er þeir riðu norðan, gistu þeir í Grímstungum at auðigs bónda, er þar bjó. Ok um morgininn tók smalamaðr hest Gunnlaugs, ok var þá sveittr mjök, er þeir fengu. Gunnlaugr laust smalamanninn í óvit. Bóndi vildi eigi svá búit hafa ok beiddi bóta fyrir. Gunnlaugr bauð at gjalda bónda mörk. Bónda þótti þat of lítit. Gunnlaugr kvað vísu:

Mörk bauðk mundangs sterkum
manni, tyggja ranna.

Grásíma skaltu góma
glóðspýtis þat nýta.
Iðrask munt, ef yðrum
allráðr flóða ór sjóði
lætr eyðanda líða
linns samlagar kindar.

Þessi varð sætt þeira, sem Gunnlaugr bauð, ok riðu þeir suðr heim við svá búit.

Ok litlu síðar beiddi Gunnlaugr föður sinn farar-efna í annat sinn.

Illugi segir: „Nú skal vera sem þú vill,“ segir hann. „Hefir þú nú heldr samit þik ór því, sem var.“

Reið Illugi þá heiman skjótt ok keypti skip hálft til handa Gunnlaugi, er uppi stóð í Gufuárósi, at Auðuni festargram. Þessi Auðunn vildi eigi utan flytja sonu Ósvífrs ins spaka eftir víg Kjartans Ólafssonar, sem segir í Laxdæla sögu, ok varð þat þó síðar en þetta.

Ok er Illugi kom heim, þá þakkaði Gunnlaugr honum vel. Þorkell svarti réðst til ferðar með Gunnlaugi, ok var fluttr varnaðr þeira til skips, en Gunn-

Bauðk mörk mundangs sterkum manni, tyggja ranna. Skaltu nýta þat grásíma góma glóðspýtis. Munt iðrask, ef lætr allráðr linns eyðanda flóða samlagar kindar líða ór yðrum sjóði: *Eg bauð meðalsterkum manni, hinum heimaríka bónda, mörk. Þú skalt þiggja þetta silfur hins blóðuga (smala-)manns. Þú munt iðrast, ef þú lætur að sjálfráðu fjársjóð þennan ganga þér úr greipum.*

laugr var at Borg, meðan þeir bjuggu skipit, ok þótti glaðara at tala við Helgu en vera í starfi með kaupmönnum.

Einnhvern dag spurði Þorsteinn Gunnlaug, ef hann vildi ríða til hrossa með honum upp í Langavatnsdal. Gunnlaugr kvaðst þat vilja.

Nú ríða þeir tveir saman, þar til er þeir koma til selja Þorsteins, er heita á Þorgilsstöðum, ok váru þar stóðhross, er Þorsteinn átti, fjögur saman ok váru rauð at lit. Hestr var allvænligr ok lítt reyndr. Þorsteinn bauð at gefa Gunnlaugi hrossin, en hann kvaðst eigi hrossa þurfa, er hann ætlaði af landi.

Ok þá riðu þeir til annarra stóðhrossa. Var þar hestr grár með fjórum merum, ok var sá baztr í Borgarfirði, ok bauð Þorsteinn at gefa þann Gunnlaugi.

Hann svarar: „Eigi vil ek þessi heldr en hin, eða hví býðr þú mér eigi þat, er ek vil þiggja?“

„Hvat er þat?“ segir Þorsteinn.

Gunnlaugr mælti: „Helga in fagra, dóttir þín.“

Þorsteinn svarar: „Eigi mun þat svá skjótt ráðast,“ segir hann ok tók annat mál, ok riðu heimleiðis ofan með Langá.

Þá mælti Gunnlaugr: „Vita vil ek,“ segir hann, „hverju þú vill svara mér um bónorðit.“

Þorsteinn svarar: „Ekki sinni ek hégóma þínum,“ segir hann.

Gunnlaugr mælti: „Þetta er alhugi minn, en eigi hégómi.“

Þorsteinn svarar: „Vita skyldir þú fyrst, hvat þú vildir. Ertu eigi ráðinn til útanferðar ok lætr þó sem þú skylir kvángast? Er þat ekki jafnræði með ykkur Helgu, meðan þú ert svá óráðinn, ok mun því ekki verða á litit.“

Gunnlaugr mælti: „Hvar til ætlar þú um gjaforð dóttur þinnar, ef þú vill eigi gifta syni Illuga svarta, eða hvar eru þeir í Borgarfirði, er meira háttar sé en hann?“

Þorsteinn svaðar: „Ekki fer ek í mannjöfnuð,“ segir hann, „en værir þú slíkr maðr sem hann, þá myndi þér eigi frá vísat.“

Gunnlaugr mælti: „Hverjum vill þú heldr gifta dóttur þína en mér?“

Þorsteinn svarar: „Margt er hér gott mannaval. Þorfinnr at Rauðamel á sjau sonu ok alla vel mannaða.“

Gunnlaugr svarar: „Hvárrgi þeira Önundar né Þorfinns er jafnmenni föður míns, því at þik skortir sýnt við hann, eða hvat hefir þú í móti því, er hann deildi kappi við Þorgrím goða Kjallaksson á Þórshnessþingi ok við sonu hans ok hafði einn þat, er við lá?“

Þorsteinn svarar: „Ek stökkða í brott Steinari, syni Önundar sjóna, ok þótti þat heldr mikilræði.“

Gunnlaugr svarar: „Egils nauztu at því, föður þíns, enda mun þat fám bóndum vel endast at synja mér mægðar.“

Þorsteinn svarar: „Hafðu í frammi kúgan við þá

uppi við fjöllin, en þat kemr þér fyrir ekki hér úti á Mýrunum.“

Um kveldit koma þeir heim. Ok um morgininn ríðr Gunnlaugr upp á Gilsbakka ok bað föður sinn ríða til kvánbæna með sér út til Borgar.

Illugi svarar: „Þú ert óráðinn maðr, þar sem þú ert ráðinn til útanferðar, en lætr nú sem þú skulir starfa í kvánbænum, ok veit ek, at slíkt er ekki við skaplyndi Þorsteins.“

Gunnlaugr svarar: „Ek ætla þó útan allt eins, ok líkar mér ekki, útan þú fylgir þessu.“

Siðan reið Illugi heiman með tólfta mann ofan til Borgar, ok tók Þorsteinn vel við honum.

Um morgininn snemma ræddi Illugi til Þorsteins: „Ek vil tala við þik.“

Þorsteinn svarar: „Göngum upp á Borgina ok tölum þar.“ Ok svá gerðu þeir. Gunnlaugr gekk með þeim.

Þá mælti Illugi: „Gunnlaugr, frændi minn, kveðst hafa vakit bónorð við þik fyrir sína hönd, at biðja Helgu, dóttur þinnar, en nú vil ek vita, hvern stað eiga skal málit. Er þér kunnig ætt hans ok fjáreign vár. Skal hvárki til spara af, várri hendi staðfestu né mannaforráð, ef þá er nær en áðr.“

Þorsteinn svarar: „Þat eitt finn ek Gunnlaugi, at mér þykkir hann vera óráðinn,“ segir hann, „en ef hann væri þér líkr í skaplyndi, þá mynda ek lítt seinka.“

Illugi svarar: „Þetta mun okkr verða at vinslitum, ef þú synjar okkr feðgum jafnræðis.“

Þorsteinn svarar: „Fyrir þín orð,“ segir hann, „ok okkra vingan þá skal Helga vera heitkona Gunnlaugs, en eigi festarkona, ok bíða þrjá vetr. En Gunnlaugr skal fara útan ok skapa sik eftir góðra manna siðum, en ek skal lauss allra mála, ef hann kemr eigi svá út eða mér virðist eigi skapferði hans.“

Ok við þetta skilja þeir. Ríðr Illugi heim, en Gunnlaugr til skips. Ok er þeim gaf byr, létu þeir í haf ok kómu skipi sínu norðr við Nóreg ok sigldu inn eftir Þrándheimi til Niðaróss ok lágu þar í lægi ok skipuðu upp.

6. Gunnlaugr fann Eirík jarl.

Í þenna tíma réð fyrir Nóregi Eiríkr jarl Hákonarson ok Sveinn, bróðir hans. Eiríkr jarl hafði þá atsetu inn á Hlöðum at föðurleifð sinni ok var ríkr höfðingi. Skúli Þorsteinsson var þá með jarli ok var hirðmaðr hans ok vel metinn.

Þat er frá sagt, at þeir Gunnlaugr ok Auðunn festargramr gengu tólf menn saman inn á Hlaðir. Gunnlaugr var svá búinn, at hann var í grám kyrtli ok í hvítum leistbrókum. Sull hafði hann á fæti niðr á ristinni. Freyddi ór upp blóð ok vágr, er hann gekk við.

Ok með þeim búningi gekk hann fyrir jarlinn ok þeir Auðunn, ok kvöddu hann vel. Jarl kenndi Auð-

un ok spyrr hann tíðenda af Íslandi, en Auðunn sagði slík, sem váru.

Jarl spyrr Gunnlaug, hverr hann væri, en hann sagði honum nafn sitt ok ætt.

Jarl mælti: „Skúli Þorsteinsson,“ sagði hann, „hvat manna er þessi á Íslandi?“

„Herra,“ segir hann, „takið honum vel, hann er ins bezta manns sonr á Íslandi, Illuga svarta af Gilsbakka, ok fóstbróðir minn.“

Jarl mælti: „Hvat er fæti þínum, Íslendingr?“

„Sullr er á, herra,“ sagði hann.

„Ok gekk þú þó ekki haltr?“

Gunnlaugr svarar: „Eigi skal haltr ganga, meðan báðir fætr eru jafnlangir.“

Þá mælti hirðmaðr jarls, er Þórir hét: „Þessi rembist mikit, Íslendingrinn, ok væri vel, at vér freistaðim hans nökkut.“

Gunnlaugr leit við honum ok mælti:

Hirðmaðr es einn,
sá 's einkar meinn.
Trúið hánum vart,
hann 's illr ok svartr.

Þá vildi Þórir grípa til öxar.

Jarl mælti: „Lát vera kyrrt,“ segir hann, „ekki skulu menn gefa at slíku gaum, eða hvé gamall maðr ertu, Íslendingr?“

Gunnlaugr svarar: „Ek em nú átján vetra,“ segir hann.

„Þat læt ek um mælt,“ segir jarl, „at þú verðir eigi annarra átján.“

Gunnlaugr mælti ok heldr lágt: „Bið mér engra forbæna,“ segir hann, „en bið þér heldr.“

Jarl mælti: „Hvat sagðir þú nú, Íslendingr?“

Gunnlaugr svarar: „Svá, sem mér þótti vera eiga, at þú bæðir mér engra forbæna, en bæðir sjálfum þér hallkvæmri bæna.“

„Hverra þá?“ segir jarl.

„At þú fengir eigi þvílíkan dauðdaga sem Hákon jarl, faðir þinn.“

Jarl setti svá rauðan sem blóð ok bað taka fól þetta skjótt.

Þá gekk Skúli fyrir jarl ok mælti: „Gerið fyrir mín orð, herra, ok gefið manninum grið, ok fari hann á brott sem skjótast.“

Jarl mælti: „Verði hann á brottu sem skjótast, ef hann vill griðin hafa, ok komi aldri í mitt ríki síðan.“

Þá gekk Skúli út með Gunnlaugi ok ofan á bryggjur. Þar var Englandsfar'albúit til útláts, ok þá tók Skúli Gunnlaugi far ok Þorkatli, frænda hans. En Gunnlaugr fekk Auðuni skip sitt til varðveislu ok fé sitt, þat er hann hafði eigi með sér.

Nú sigla þeir Gunnlaugr í Englandshaf ok kómu um haustit suðr við Lundúnabryggjur ok réðu þar til hlunns skipi sínu.

7. Gunnlaugr var með Aðalráði konungi.

Þá réð fyrir Englandi Aðalráðr konungr Játgeirsson ok var góðr höfðingi. Hann sat þenna vetr í Lundúnaborg.

Ein var þá tunga á Englandi sem í Nóregi ok í Danmörku. En þá skiptust tungur í Englandi, er Vilhjálmr bastarðr vann England. Gekk þaðan af í Englandi valska, er hann var þaðan ættaðr.

Gunnlaugr gekk bráðliga fyrir konung ok kvaddi hann vel ok virðuliga.

Konungr spurði, hvaðan af löndum hann væri.

Gunnlaugr segir sem var, — „en því hefi ek sótt á yðvarn fund, herra, at ek hefi kvæði ort um yðr, ok vilda ek, at þér hlýddið kvæðinu.“

Konungr kvað svá vera skyldu. Gunnlaugr flutti fram kvæðit vel ok sköruliga, en þetta er stefit í:

Herr sésék allr enn örva
Englands sem goð þengil.
Ætt lýtr grams ok gumna
gunnbráðs Aðalráði.

Allr herr sésék enn örva þengil Englands sem goð. Ætt gunnbráðs grams ok gumna lýtr Aðalráði: Allur lýður óttast hinn örláta Englandskonung sem guð. Ættingjar hins herskáa konungs og alþýða manna lýtur Aðalráði.

Konungr þakkaði honum kvæðit ok gaf honum at bragarlaunum skarlatsskikkju skinndregna inum beztum skinnnum ok hlaðbúna í skaut niðr ok gerði hann hirðmann sinn, ok var Gunnlaugr með konungi um vetrinn ok virðist vel.

Ok einn dag um morgininn snemma þá mætti Gunnlaugr þrem mönnum á stræti einu, ok nefndist sá Þórormr, er fyrir þeim var. Hann var mikill ok sterkr ok furðu torvelligr.

Hann mælti: „Norðmaðr,“ segir hann, „sel mér fé nökkut at láni.“

Gunnlaugr svarar: „Ekki mun þat ráðligt at selja fé sitt okunnum mönnum.“

Hann svarar: „Ek skal gjalda þér at nefndum degi.“

„Þá skal á þat hætta,“ segir Gunnlaugr. Síðan seldi hann honum féit.

Ok litlu síðar fann Gunnlaugr konunginn ok segir honum fjárlánit.

Konungr svarar: „Nú hefir lítt til tekizt. Þessi er inn mesti ránsmaðr ok víkingr, ok eig ekki við hann, en ek skal fá þér jafnmikit fé.“

Gunnlaugr svarar: „Illā er oss þá farit,“ segir hann, „hirðmönnum yðrum, göngum upp á saklausa menn, en láta slíka sitja yfir váru, ok skal þat aldri verða.“

Ok litlu síðar hitti hann Þórorm ok heimti féit af honum, en hann kvaðst eigi gjalda mundu. Gunnlaugr kvað þá vísu þessa:

Meðalráð es þér, Móði
malma galdrs, at halda,

att hafið ér við prettum
oddrjóð, fyr mér hoddum.
Vita mátt hitt, at heitik,
hér sék á því færi,
þat fekksk nafn af nökkvi,
naðrstunga, mér ungum.

„Nú vil ek bjóða þér lög,“ segir Gunnlaugr, „at þú gjalt mér fé mitt eða gakk á hólmi við mik ella á þriggja náttu fresti.“

Þá hló víkingrinn ok mælti: „Til þess hefir engi orðit fyrri en þú at skora mér á hólmi, svá skarðan hlut sem margr hefir fyrir mér borit, ok em ek þess albúinn.“ Ok við þat skilðu þeir Gunnlaugr at sinni.

Gunnlaugr segir konungi svá búit.

Hann svarar: „Nú er komit í allóvænt efni. Þessi maðr deyfir hvert vápn. Nú skaltu mínum ráðum fram fara, ok er hér sverð, er ek vil gefa þér, ok með þessu skaltu vega, en sýn honum annat.“

Gunnlaugr þakkaði konungi vel. Ok er þeir váru

Þér es meðalráð, malma galdrs Móði, at halda hoddum fyr mér. Ér hafið att prettum við oddrjóð. Vita mátt hitt, at heitik naðrstunga. Þat nafn fekksk mér ungum af nökkvi. Hér sék færi á því: Þér er miðlungi ráðlegt, vígamaður, að halda fé mínu fyrir mér. Þú hefir beitt mig brögðum. Vita skaltu, að eg heiti ormstunga. Það nafn fekk eg ungur og ekki að ástæðulausu. Hér sé eg færi á því (að sýna, að eg ber nafn með rentu).

til hólms búnir, þá spyr Þórormr, hvernig sverð þat væri, er hann hafði. Gunnlaugr sýnir honum ok bregðr, en hafði lykkju um meðalkafla á konungsnaut ok dregr á hönd sér.

Berserkrinn mælti, er hann sá sverðit: „Ekki hræðumst ek þat sverð,“ segir hann ok hjó til Gunnlaugs með sverði ok af honum mjök svá skjöldinn allan. Gunnlaugr hjó þegar í mót með konungsnaut, en berserkrinn stóð hlífarlauss fyrir ok hugði, at hann hefði it sama vápn ok hann sýndi, en Gunnlaugr hjó hann þegar banahögg. Konungr þakkaði honum verk-it, ok af þessu fekk hann mikla frægð í Englandi ok víða annars staðar.

Um várit, er skip gengu milli landa, þá bað Gunnlaugr Aðalráð konung orlofs at sigla nökkut. Konungr spyr, hvat hann vildi þá.

Gunnlaugr svarar: „Ek vilda efna þat, sem ek hefi heitit,“ — ok kvað vísu þessa:

Koma skalk vistar vitja
viggs döglinga þriggja,
því hefk hlutvöndum heitit
hjarls ok tveggja jarla.

Koma skalk vitja vistar viggs þriggja hjarls döglinga ok tveggja jarla. Því hefk heitit hlutvöndum. Hverfkak aftr, áðr arfi stefni mér odd-Gefnar. Auðveitir gefr rauðan orma beð fyr ermar: *Eg skal sækja heim þrjá þjóðkonunga og tvo jarla. Því hefi eg heitið hinum hlutvöndu mönnum. Eg hverf ekki aftur,*

Hverfkak aftr, áðr arfi,
auðveitir gefr rauðan
orma beð fyr ermar,
odd-Gefnar mér stefni.

„Svá skal ok vera, skáld,“ segir konungr ok gaf honum gullhring, er stóð sex aura, „en því skaltu heita mér,“ segir konungr, „at koma aftr til mín at öðru hausti, fyrir því at ek vil eigi láta þik fyrir sakar íþróttar þinnar.“

8. Gunnlaugr sækir heim höfðingja.

Síðan siglir Gunnlaugr af Englandi með kaupmönnum norðr til Dyflinnar. Þá réð fyrir Írlandi Sigtryggr konungr silkiskegg, sonr Óláfs kvárans ok Kormlaðar dróttningar. Hann hafði þá skamma stund ráðit ríkinu. Gunnlaugr gekk fyrir konung ok kvaddi hann vel ok virðuliga. Konungr tók honum sæmiliga.

Gunnlaugr mælti: „Kvæði hefi ek ort um yðr, ok vilda ek hljóð fá.“

Konungr svarar: „Ekki hafa menn til þess orðit fyrri at færa mér kvæði, ok skal víst hlýða.“

Gunnlaugr kvað þá drápuna, ok er þetta stefit í:

*fyr en konungur stefnir mér til orrustu. Hinn örláti maður
gefur mér rauða gullhringa (til þess að bera) fyrir framan ermarnar.*

Elr sváru skæ
Sigtryggr við hræ.

Ok þetta er þar:

Kann ek máls of skil,
hvern ek mæra vil
konungmanna kon,
hann 's Kvárans son.
Muna gramr við mik,
venr hann gjöfli sik,
þess mun grepp vara,
gollhring spara.

Segi hildingr mér,
ef hann heyrði sér
dýrligra brag,
þat es drápulag.

Konungur þakkaði honum kvæðit ok kallaði til sín féhirði sinn ok mælti svá: „Hverju skal launa kvæðit?“

Hann svarar: „Hverju vilið þér, herra?“ segir hann.

Sigtryggr elr sváru skæ við hræ: *Sigtryggur elur úlf á hræjum.*

Eg veit gerla, hvern konungborinn mann eg vil lofa. Hann er sonur Kvárans. Konungur mun ekki horfa í að gefa mér gullhring. Hann temur sér örlæti. Skáldið rennir grun í það.

Konungur segi mér, hvort hann hefir heyrt ágætara kvæði. Það er drápa.

„Hversu er launat,“ segir hann, „ef ek gef honum knörru tvá?“

Féhirðir svarar: „Of mikit er þat, herra,“ segir hann. „Aðrir konungar gefa at bragarlaunum gripi góða, sverð góð eða gullhringa góða.“

Konungr gaf honum klæði sín af nýju skarlati, kyrtil hlaðbúinn ok skikkju með ágætum skinnum ok gullhring, er stóð mörk. Gunnlaugr þakkaði honum vel ok dvalðist þar skamma stund ok fór þaðan til Orkneyja.

Þá réð fyrir Orkneyjum Sigurðr jarl Hlöðvisson. Hann var vel til íslenzkra manna. Gunnlaugr kvaddi jarl vel ok sagði sik hafa at færa honum kvæði. Jarl kvaðst hlýða vilja kvæði hans, svá stórra manna sem hann var á Íslandi. Gunnlaugr flutti kvæðit, ok var þat flokkur ok vel ortr. Jarl gaf honum breiðöxi, silfrrekna alla, at kvæðislaunum ok bauð honum með sér at vera.

Gunnlaugr þakkaði honum gjöfina ok boð it sama, en kveðst verða at fara austr til Svíþjóðar ok gekk síðan á skip með kaupmönnum, þeim er sigldu til Nóregs, ok kómu um haustit austr við Konungahellu. Þorkell, frændi hans, fylgði honum jafnan. Ór Konungahellu fengu þeir leiðtoga upp í Gautland it vestra, ok kómu fram í kaupstað þeim, er í Skörum heitir.

Þar réð fyrir jarl sá, er Sigurðr hét ok var við aldr. Gunnlaugr gekk fyrir hann ok kvaddi hann vel ok kvaðst kvæði hafa ort um hann. Jarl gaf gott hljóð til.

Gunnlaugr kvað kvæðit, ok var þat flokkr. Jarl þakkaði honum ok launaði honum vel ok bauð honum með sér at vera um vetrinn.

Sigurðr jarl hafði jólaboð mikit um vetrinn. Ok atfangadag jóla koma þar sendimenn Eiríks jarls norðan af Nóregi, tólf saman. Þeir fóru með gjöfum til Sigurðar jarls. Jarlinn fagnaði þeim vel ok skipaði þeim um jólin hjá Gunnlaugi. Þar var ölteiti mikil.

Gautar ræddu um, at engi jarl væri meiri ok frægri en Sigurðr. Nóregsmönnum þótti Eiríkr jarl miklu framar. Ok um þetta þrættu þeir, ok tóku Gunnlaug til órskurðarmanns hvárirtveggju um þetta mál. Gunnlaugr kvað þá vísu þessa:

Segið ér frá jarli,
oddfeimu stafir, þeima,
hann hefir litnar hávar,
hárr karl es sá, bárur.
Sigreynir hefir sénar
sjalfr í miklu gjalfri
austr fyr unnar hesti
Eiríkr bláar fleiri.

Oddfeimu stafir, ér segið frá þeima jarli. Hann hefir litnar hávar bárur. Hárr es sá karl. Eiríkr sigreynir hefir sjalfr sénar fleiri bláar austr fyr unnar hesti í miklu gjalfri: *Hermenn, þér segið frá jarli þessum. Hann hefir séð háar öldur. Sá karl er orðinn gráhærður. Eiríkur kappinn hefir sjálfur séð fleiri bláar öldur í austurvegi fyrir framan skip sitt í miklum sjógangi.*

Hvárirtveggju unðu vel við órskurðinn, en betr Nóreghsmenn. Sendimenn fóru þaðan eftir jólin með féghjöfum, er Sigurðr jarl sendi Eiríki jarli. Sögðu þeir nú Eiríki jarli órskurðinn Gunnlaugs. Jarli þótti Gunnlaugr hafa sýnt við sik einurð ok vináttu ok lét þau orð um fara, at Gunnlaugr skyldi þar friðland hafa í hans ríki. Þat frétti Gunnlaugr síðan, hvat jarl hafði um mælt.

Sigurðr jarl fekk Gunnlaugi leiðtoga austr í Tíundaland í Svíþjóð, sem hann beiddi.

9. Af skiptum Gunnlaugs ok Hrafn.

Í þenna tíma réð fyrir Svíþjóð Óláfr konungr sænski, sonr Eiríks konungs sigrsæla ok Sigríðar innar stórráðu, dóttur Sköglar-Tósta. Hann var ríkr konungr ok ágætr, metnaðarmaðr mikill.

Gunnlaugr kom til Uppsala nær þingi þeira Svía um várit, ok er hann náði konungs fundi, kvaddi hann konunginn. Hann tók honum vel ok spyrr, hverr hann væri. Hann kvaðst vera íslenzkr maðr. Þar var þá með Óláfi konungi Hrafn Önundarson.

Konungr mælti: „Hrafn,“ segir hann, „hvat manna er hann á Íslandi?“

Maðr stóð upp af inum óæðra bekk, mikill ok vaskligr, gekk fyrir konung ok mælti: „Herra,“ segir hann, „hann er innar beztu ættar ok sjálfr inn vaskasti maðr.“

„Fari hann þá ok siti hjá þér,“ sagði konungr.

Gunnlaugr mælti: „Kvæði hefi ek at færa yör,“ sagði hann, „ok vilda ek, at þér hlýddið ok gæfið hljóð til.“

„Gangið fyrst ok sitið,“ sagði konungr, „ekki er nú tóm til yfir kvæðum at sitja.“

Þeir gerðu svá. Tóku þeir þá tal með sér, Gunnlaugr ok Hrafn. Sagði hvárr öðrum frá ferðum sínum. Hrafn kvaðst farit hafa áðr um sumarit af Íslandi til Nóregs ok öndverðan vetr austr til Svíþjóðar. Þar gerist brátt vel með þeim. Ok einn dag, er liðit var þingit, váru þeir báðir fyrir konungi, Gunnlaugr ok Hrafn.

Þá mælti Gunnlaugr: „Nú vilda ek, herra,“ segir hann, „at þér heyrðið kvæðit.“

„Þat má nú,“ segir konungr.

„Nú vil ek flytja kvæði mitt, herra,“ segir Hrafn.

„Þat má vel,“ segir hann.

„Þá vil ek flytja fyrr kvæði mitt, herra,“ segir Gunnlaugr, „ef þér vilið svá.“

„Ek á fyrr at flytja, herra,“ segir Hrafn, „er ek kom fyrr til yðvar.“

Gunnlaugr mælti: „Hvar kómu feðr okkrir þess,“ segir hann, „at faðir minn væri eftirbátr föður þíns, hvar nema alls hvergi? Skal ok svá með okkr vera.“

Hrafn svarar: „Gerum þá kurteisi,“ segir hann, „at vér færim þetta eigi í kappmæli, ok látum konung ráða.“

Konungr mælti: „Gunnlaugr skal fyrri flytja, því at honum eirir illa, ef hann hefir eigi sitt mál.“

Þá kvað Gunnlaugr drápuna, er hann hafði orta um Ólaf konung, ok er lokit var drápunni, þá mælti konungur:

„Hrafn,“ sagði hann, „hversu er kvæðit ort?“

„Vel, herra,“ sagði hann, „þat er stórt kvæði ok ófagrt ok nökkut stirðkveðit, sem Gunnlaugr er sjálfr í skaplyndi.“

„Nú skaltu flytja þitt kvæði, Hrafn,“ segir konungur.

Hann gerir svá. Ok er lokit var, þá mælti konungur:

„Gunnlaugr,“ segir hann, „hversu er kvæði þetta ort?“

Gunnlaugr svarar: „Vel, herra,“ segir hann, „þetta er fagrt kvæði, sem Hrafn er sjálfr at sjá, ok yfirbragðslítit. Eða hví ortir þú flokk um konunginn,“ segir hann, „eða þótti þér hann eigi drápunnar verðr?“

Hrafn svarar: „Tölum þetta eigi lengr, til mun verða tekit, þótt síðar sé,“ segir hann, ok skilðu nú við svá búit.

Litlu síðar gerðist Hrafn hirðmaðr Óláfs konungs ok bað hann orlofs til brottferðar. Konungur veitti honum þat.

Ok er Hrafn var til brottferðar búinn, mælti hann til Gunnlaugs: „Lokit skal nú okkarri vináttu, fyrir því at þú vildir hræpa mik hér fyrir höfðingjum. Nú skal ek einhverju sinni eigi þik minnr vanvirða en þú vildir mik hér.“

Gunnlaugr svarar: „Ekki hryggja mik hót þín,“

segir hann, „ok hvergi munum vit þess koma, at ek sé minna virðr en þú.“

Óláfr konungr gaf Hrafn góðar gjafar at skilnaði, ok fór hann í brott síðan.

Hrafn fór austr um várit ok kom til Þrándheims ok bjó skip sitt ok sigldi til Íslands um sumarit ok kom skipi sínu í Leiruvág fyrir neðan Heiði, ok urðu honum fegnir frændr ok vinir, ok var hann heima þann vetr með föður sínum.

Ok um sumarit á alþingi fundust þeir frændr, Skafti lögmaðr ok Skáld-Hrafn.

Þá mælti Hrafn: „Þitt fullting vilda ek hafa til kvánbænar við Þorstein Egilsson, at biðja Helgu, dóttur hans.“

Skafti svarar: „Er hon eigi áðr heitkona Gunnlaugs ormstungu?“

Hrafn svarar: „Er eigi liðin sú stefna nú,“ segir hann, „sem mælt var með þeim? Enda er miklu meiri hans ofsi en hann muni nú þess gá eða geyma.“

Skafti svarar: „Gerum sem þér líkar.“

Síðan gengu þeir fjölmennir til búðar Þorsteins Egilssonar. Hann fagnaði þeim vel.

Skafti mælti: „Hrafn, frændi minn, vill biðja Helgu, dóttur þinnar, ok er þér kunnig ætt hans ok auðr fjár ok menning góð, frændaafli mikill ok vina.“

Þorsteinn svarar: „Hon er áðr heitkona Gunnlaugs, ok vil ek halda öll mál við hann, þau sem mælt váru.“

Skafti mælti: „Eru nú eigi liðnir þrír vetr, er til váru nefndir með yðr?“

„Já,“ sagði Þorsteinn, „en eigi er sumarit liðit, ok má hann enn til koma í sumar.“

Skafti svarar: „En ef hann kemr eigi til sumarlangt, hverja ván skulum vér þá eiga þessa máls?“

Þorsteinn svarar: „Hér munum vér koma annat sumar, ok má þá sjá, hvat ráðligast þykkir, en ekki tjár nú þetta at tala lengr at sinni.“

Ok við þat skilðu þeir, ok riðu menn heim af þingi.

Ekki fór þetta tal leynt, at Hrafn bað Helgu. Eigi kom Gunnlaugr út á því sumri.

Ok annat sumar á alþingi fluttu þeir Skafti bónorðit ákafliga, kváðu þá Þorstein lausan allra mála við Gunnlaug.

Þorsteinn svarar: „Ek á fár dætr fyrir at sjá, ok vilda ek gjarna, at engum manni yrði þær at rógi. Nú vil ek finna fyrst Illuga svarta.“

Ok svá gerði hann, ok er þeir fundust, þá mælti Þorsteinn: „Þykkir þér ek eigi lauss allra mála við Gunnlaug, son þinn?“

Illugi mælti: „Svá er víst,“ segir hann, „ef þú vill. Kann ek hér nú fátt til at leggja, er ek veit eigi gerla efni sonar míns, Gunnlaugs.“

Þorsteinn gekk þá til Skafta, ok keyptu þeir svá, at brúðlaup skyldi vera at vétrnáttum at Borg, ef Gunnlaugr kæmi eigi út á því sumri, en Þorsteinn lauss allra mála við Hrafn, ef Gunnlaugr kæmi til ok vitjaði ráðsins.

Eftir þat riðu menn heim af þinginu, ok frestaðist tilkváma Gunnlaugs, en Helga hugði illt til ráða.

10. Útkváma Gunnlaugs ok brúðkaup Hrafns.

Nú er þat at segja frá Gunnlaugi, at hann fór af Svíþjóðu þat sumar til Englands, er Hrafn fór til Íslands, ok þá góðar gjafar af Óláfi konungi at skilnaði þeira. Aðalráðr konungr tók við Gunnlaugi allvel, ok var hann með honum um vetrinn með góðri sæmð.

Í þenna tíma réð fyrir Danmörku Knútr inn ríki Sveinsson ok hafði nýtekit við föðurleifð sinni ok heitaðist jafnan at herja til Englands, fyrir því at Sveinn konungr, faðir hans, hafði unnit mikit ríki á Englandi, áðr hann andaðist vestr þar. Ok í þann tíma var mikill herr danskra manna vestr þar, ok var sá höfðingi fyrir, er Hemingr hét, sonr Strút-Haralds jarls ok bróðir Sigvalda jarls, ok helt hann þat ríki undir Knút konung, er Sveinn konungr hafði áðr unnit.

Um várit bað Gunnlaugr konunginn sér orlofs til brottferðar.

Hann svarar: „Eigi samir þér nú at fara frá mér, til slíks ófriðar sem nú horfir hér í Englandi, þar sem þú ert minn hirðmaðr.“

Gunnlaugr svarar: „Þér skuluð ráða, minn herra, ok gef mér orlof at sumri til brottferðar, ef Danir koma eigi.“

Konungr svarar: „Sjám vit þá.“

Nú leið þat sumar ok vetrinn eftir, ok kómu Danir eigi. Ok eftir mitt sumar fekk Gunnlaugr orlof til brottferðar af konungi, ok fór Gunnlaugr þaðan austr

til Nóregs ok fann Eirík jarl í Þrándheimi á Hlöðum, ok tók jarl honum þá vel ok bauð honum þá með sér at vera. Gunnlaugr þakkar honum boðit ok kveðst þó vilja fara fyrst út til Íslands á vit festarmeyjar sinnar.

Jarl mælti: „Nú eru öll skip brottu, þau er til Íslands bjuggust.“

Þá mælti hirðmaðr einn: „Hér lá Hallfreðr vand-ræðaskáld í gær út undir Agðanesi.“

Jarl svarar: „Svá má vera,“ segir hann. „Hann sigldi heðan fyrir fimm náttum.“

Eiríkr jarl lét þá flytja Gunnlaug út til Hallfreðar, ok tók hann við honum með fagnaði, ok gaf þegar byr undan landi, ok váru vel kátir. Þat var síð sumars.

Hallfreðr mælti til Gunnlaugs: „Hefir þú frétt bónorðit Hrafns Önundarsonar við Helgu ina fögru?“

Gunnlaugr kveðst frétt hafa ok þó ógerla. Hallfreðr segir honum slíkt, sem hann vissi af, ok þat með, at margir menn mæltu þat, at Hrafn væri eigi óröskvari en Gunnlaugr. Gunnlaugr kvað þá vísu:

Rækik lítt, þótt leiki,
létt veðr es nú, þéttan
austanvindr at öndri
andness viku þessa.

Rækik lítt, þótt austanvindr leiki þéttan at andness öndri þessa viku. Nú es létt veðr. Meir séumk hitt orð, at verðak eigi

Meir séumk hitt, en hæru
hoddstríðandi bíðit,
orð, at eigi verðak
jafnröskr taliðr Hrafni.

Hallfreðr mælti þá: „Þess þyrfti, félagi, at þér veitti betr en mér málin við Hrafn. Ek kom skipi mínu í Leiruvág fyrir neðan Heiði fyrir fám vetrum, ok átti ek at gjalda hálfa mörk silfrs húskarli Hrafns, ok helt ek því fyrir honum. En Hrafn reið til vár með sex tigu manna ok hjó strengina, ok rak skipit upp á leirur ok búit við skipbroti. Varð ek þá at selja Hrafni sjálfðæmi, ok galt ek mörk, ok eru slíkar mínar at segja frá honum.“

Ok þá var þeim eintalat um Helgu, ok lofaði Hallfreðr mjök vænleik hennar. Gunnlaugr kvað þá vísu þessa:

Munat háðvörum hyrjar
hríðmundaðar Þundi
hafnar hörvi drifna
hlýða jörð at þýðask,

taliðr jafnröskr Hrafni, en hoddstríðandi bíðit hæru: *Eg hirði lítt um það, þótt austanvindur leiki þéttan við skipið þessa viku. Nú er góður byr. Meir óttast eg þann orðróm, að eg verði ekki talinn jafnhraustur Hrafni, en þótt eg eigi ekki að kemba hærurnar.*

Munat háðvörum hríðmundaðar hyrjar Þundi hlýða at þýðask hörvi drifna hafnar jörð, þvít lékum, es várum yngri, á ýmsum alnar gims andnesjum því lautsíkjjar lyngs landi: *Hinum*

þvít lautsíkjar lékum
lyngs, es várum yngri,
alnar gims á ýmsum
andnesjum því landi.

„Þetta er vel ort,“ segir Hallfreðr.

Þeir tóku land norðr á Melrakkaslétu í Hraunhöfn hálfum mánaði fyrir vetr ok skipuðu þar upp.

Þórðr hét maðr. Hann var bóndason þar á Sléttunni. Hann gekk í glímur við þá kaupmennina, ok gekk þeim illa við hann. Þá var komit saman fangi með þeim Gunnlaugi. Ok um nóttina áðr hét Þórðr á Þór til sigrs sér, ok um daginn, er þeir fundust, tóku þeir til glímu. Þá laust Gunnlaugr báða fætrna undan Þórði ok felldi hann mikit fall, en fótrinn Gunnlaugs stökk ór liði, sá er hann stóð á, ok fell Gunnlaugr þá með Þórði.

Þá mælti Þórðr: „Vera má,“ segir hann, „at þér vegni eigi annat betr.“

„Hvat þá?“ segir Gunnlaugr.

„Málin við Hrafn, ef hann fær Helgu innar vænu at vetrnóttum, ok var ek hjá í sumar á alþingi, er þat réðst.“

Gunnlaugr svarar engu. Þá var vafiðr fótrinn ok í liðinn færðr ok þrútnaði allmjök.

orðvara hermanni (Hrafn) mun ekki hlýða að leggja ást við hina línklæddu konu, því að á yngri árum okkar var eg í miklu dálæti hjá henni (þar hún mig á höndum sér).

Þeir Hallfreðr riðu tólf menn saman ok kómu suðr á Gilsbakka í Borgarfirði þat laugarkveld, er þeir sátu at brúðlaupinu at Borg. Illugi varð feginn Gunnlaugi, syni sínum, ok hans förunautum. Gunnlaugr kvaðst þá þegar vilja ofan ríða til Borgar. Illugi kvað þat ekki ráð, ok svá sýndist öllum nema Gunnlaugi. En Gunnlaugr var þó ófærr fyrir fótarins sakar, þótt hann léti ekki á sjást, ok varð því ekki af ferðinni. Hallfreðr reið heim um morgininn til Hreðuvatns í Norðrárdal. Þar réð fyrir eignum þeira Galti, bróðir hans, ok var vaskr maðr.

11. Hólmganga Gunnlaugs ok Hrafns á alþingi.

Nú er at segja frá Hrafni, at hann sat at brúðlaupi sínu at Borg, ok er þat flestra manna sögn, at brúðrin væri heldr döpr, ok er þat satt, sem mælt er, at lengi man þat, er ungr getr, ok var henni nú ok svá

Þat varð til nýlundu þar at veizlunni, at sá maðr bað Húngerðar Þóroddsdóttur ok Jófríðar, er Svertíngur hét ok var Hafr-Bjarnarson, Molda-Gnúpssonar, ok skyldu þau ráð takast um vetrinn eftir jól uppi at Skáney. Þar bjó Þorkell, frændi Húngerðar, sonr Torfa Valbrandssonar. Móðir Torfa var Þórodda, systir Tungu-Odds.

Hrafn fór heim til Mosfells með Helgu, konu sína. Ok er þau höfðu þar skamma stund verit, þá var þat einn morgin, áðr þau risu upp, at Helga vakir, en Hrafn svaf, ok lét hann illa í svefni. Ok er hann vakn-

aði, spyr Helga, hvat hann hefði dreymt. Hrafn kvað þá vísu:

Hugðumk orms á armi
ý döggar þér höggvinn,
væri, brúðr, í blóði
beðr þinn roðinn mínu,
knættit endr of undir
ölstafns Njörun Hrafn,
líka getr þat lauka
lind, höggþyrnis binda.

Helga mælti: „Þat mun ek aldri gráta,“ segir hon, „ok hafið þér illa svikit mik, ok mun Gunnlaugr út kominn.“ Ok grét Helga þá mjök.

Ok litlu síðar fluttist útkváma Gunnlaugs. Helga gerðist þá svá stirð við Hrafn, at hann fekk eigi haldit henni heima þar, ok fóru þau þá heim aftr til Borgar, ok nýtti Hrafn lítit af samvistum við hana.

Nú búast menn til boðs um vetrinn.

Þorkell frá Skáney bauð Illuga svarta ok sonum hans. Ok er Illugi bóndi bjóst, þá sat Gunnlaugr í stofu ok bjóst ekki.

Hugðumk höggvinn orms döggar'ý á armi þér, beðr þinn, brúðr, væri roðinn í blóði mínu, ölstafns Njörun knættit endr binda Hrafn undir höggþyrnis. Lauka lind getr líka þat: *Eg þóttist vera höggvinn með sverði í faðmi þér, beður þinn, kona, væri roðinn í blóði mínu (og) þú gætir ekki framár bundið um sár mín, er eg fekk af sverðinu. Konan mun láta sér það vel líka.*

Illugi gekk til hans ok mælti: „Hví býst þú ekki, frændi?“

Gunnlaugr svarar: „Ek ætla eigi at fara.“

Illugi mælti: „Fara skaltu víst, frændi,“ segir hann, „ok slá ekki slíku á þik, at þrá eftir einni konu, ok lát sem þú vitir eigi, ok mun þik aldri konur skorta.“

Gunnlaugr gerði sem faðir hans mælti, ok kómu þeir til boðsins, ok var þeim Illuga ok sonum hans skipat í öndvegi, en þeim Þorsteiní Egilssyni ok Hrafni, mági hans, ok sveitinni brúðguma í annat öndvegi gegnt Illuga.

Konur sátu á palli, ok sat Helga in fagra næst brúðinni ok renndi oft augum til Gunnlaugs, ok kemr þar at því, sem mælt er, at eigi leyna augu, ef ann kona manni. Gunnlaugr var þá vel búinn ok hafði þá klæðin þau in góðu, er Sigtryggr konungr gaf honum, ok þótti hann þá mikit afbragð annarra manna fyrir margs sakar, bæði afls ok vænleiks ok vaxtar.

Lítil var gleði manna at boðinu. Ok þann dag, er menn váru í brottbúningi, þá brugðu konur göngu sinni ok bjuggust til heimferðar. Gunnlaugr gekk þá til tals við Helgu, ok tölðu lengi, ok þá kvað Gunnlaugr vísu:

Ormstungu varð engi
allr dagr und sal fjalla

Ormstungu varð engi allr dagr hægr und sal fjalla, síz Helga

hægr, síz Helga en fagra
Hrafns kvánar réð nafni.
Lítt sá höldr enn hvíti
hjörþeys faðir meyjar,
gefin vas Eir til aura
ung, við minni tungu.

Ok enn kvað hann:

Væn, ák verst at launa,
vín-Gefn, föður þínum,
fold nemr flaum af skaldi
flóðhyrs, ok svá móður,
því at gerðu bil borða
bæði senn und klæðum,
herr hafi hölds ok svarra
hagvirki, svá fagra.

en fagra réð nafni Hrafns kvánar. Enn hvíti hjörþeys höldr, faðir meyjar, sá lítt við tungu minni. Ung Eir vas gefin til aura: Ormstunga sá engan heilan dag glaðan á jörðinni, síðan Helga in fagra varð kona Hrafns. Hinn hvítleiti maður, faðir meyjarinnar, sá ekki við tungu minni. Hin unga kona var gefin til fjár.

Væn vín-Gefn, ák verst at launa föður þínum ok svá móður, — flóðhyrs fold nemr flaum af skaldi, — því at gerðu bæði senn und klæðum borða Bil svá fagra. Herr hafi hagvirki hölds ok svarra: Góða kona, eg á föður þínum og svo móður þinni grátt að gjalda, — konan sviptir skáldið gleði, — því að þau gerðu bæði í senn undir sængurklæðum sínum meyna svo fagra. Skollinn hafi hagleikssmið þeirra hjóna.

Ok þá gaf Gunnlaugr Helgu skikkjuna Aðalráðs-naut, ok var þat gersimi sem mest. Hon þakkaði hon-um vel gjöfina.

Síðan gekk Gunnlaugr út, ok váru þá komin hross ok hestar söðlaðir ok margir allvænligir ok bundnir heima á hlaðinu. Gunnlaugr hljóp á bak einhverj-um hesti ok reið á skeið eftir túninu ok at þangat, er Hrafn stóð fyrir, ok varð Hrafn at hopa undan.

Gunnlaugr mælti: „Ekki er at hopa undan, Hrafn,“ segir hann, „fyrir því at enga ógn býð ek þér at sinni, en þú veizt, til hvers þú hefir unnit.“

Hrafn svarar ok kvað vísu:

Samira okkr of eina,
Ullr benloga, Fullu,
frægir folka Ságu,
fangs í brigð at ganga.
Mjök eru margar slíkar,
morðrunnr, fyr haf sunnan,
ýtik sævar Sóta,
sannfróðr, konur góðar.

Okkr samira, benloga Ullr, folka Ságu frægir, at ganga í brigð of eina fangs Fullu. Mjök margar slíkar góðar konur eru fyrir sunnan haf, sannfróðr morðrunnr. Ýtik sævar Sóta: Okkur sæmir ekki, hermaður, að stofna til ófriðar um eina konu. Mjög margar jafngóðar konur eru fyrir sunnan haf, eins og þú mátt vera sannfróður um, maður minn. Eg hrind skipi mínu á flot.

Gunnlaugr svarar: „Vera má,“ segir hann, „at margar sé, en eigi þykkir mér svá.“

Þá hljópu þeir Illugi at ok Þorsteinn, ok vildu ekki, at þeir ættist við. Þá kvað Gunnlaugr vísu:

Gefin vas Eir til aura
ormdags en litfagra,
þann kveða menn né minna
minn jafnoka, Hrafni,
allra nýztr meðan austan
Aðalráðr farar dvalði,
því es menrýris minni
málgráðr, í gný stála.

Ok eftir þetta riðu menn heim hvárirtveggju, ok var allt kyrrt ok tíðendalaust um vetrinn. Nýtti Hrafn ekki síðan af samvistum við Helgu, þá er þau Gunnlaugr höfðu fundizt.

Ok um sumarit riðu menn fjölmennir til þings, Illugi svarti ok synir hans með honum, Gunnlaugr ok Hermundr, Þorsteinn Egilsson ok Kollsveinn, sonr

En litfagra ormdags Eir vas gefin Hrafni til aura, — þann kveða menn minn jafnoka né minna, — meðan allra nýztr Aðalráðr dvalði farar austan í stála gný. Því es málgráðr menrýris minni: *Hin litfagra kona var gefin Hrafni til fjár, — þann segja menn minn jafnoka og ekki minna, — meðan hinn stórnýti Aðalráður tafði ferðir sínar austan um haf í bardaga. Af því stafar fálæti mitt.*

hans, Önundr frá Mosfelli ok synir hans allir, Svert-ingr Hafr-Bjarnarson. Skafti hafði þá enn lögsögu.

Ok einn dag á þinginu, er menn gengu fjölmennir til Lögbergs ok er þar var lýkt at mæla lögskilum, þá kvaddi Gunnlaugr sér hljóðs ok mælti: „Er Hrafn hér Önundarson?“

Hann kveðst þar vera.

Gunnlaugr ormstunga mælti þá: „Þat veizt þú, at þú hefir fengit heitkonu minnar ok dregst til fjandskapar við mik. Nú fyrir þat vil ek bjóða þér hólmgöngu hér á þinginu á þriggja nátta fresti í Öxarárhólmi.“

Hrafn svarar: „Þetta er vel boðit, sem ván var at þér,“ segir hann, „ok em ek þess albúinn, þegar þú vill.“

Þetta þótti illt frændum hvárstveggja þeira, en þó váru þat lög í þann tíma at bjóða hólmgöngu, sá er vanhluta þóttist verða fyrir öðrum.

Ok er þrjár nætr váru liðnar, bjuggust þeir til hólmgöngu, ok fylgði Illugi svarti syni sínum til hólmsins með miklu fjölmenni, en Skafti lögsögumaðr fylgði Hrafn ok faðir hans ok aðrir frændr hans.

Ok áðr Gunnlaugr gengi út í hólminn, þá kvað hann vísu þessa:

Nú emk út á eyri
alvangs búinn ganga,

Nú emk búinn ganga út á alvangs eyri með tognum hjörvi.

happs unni goð greppi
 gört, með tognum hjörvi.
 Hnakk skalk Helgu lokka,
 haus vinnk frá bol lausan
 loks með ljósum mæki
 ljúfsvelgs, í tvau kljúfa.

Hrafn svarar ok kvað þetta:

Veitat greppr, hvárr greppa
 gagnsæli hlýtr fagna.
 Hér 's bensigðum brugðit,
 búin es egg í leggi.
 Þat mun ein ok ekkja
 ung mæ, þótt vér særimsk,
 þorna spöng af þingi
 þegns hugrekki fregna.

Goð unni gört greppi happs. Skalk kljúfa í tvau hnakk. Helgu lokka. Vinnk loks haus ljúfsvelgs lausan frá bol með ljósum mæki: Nú er eg búinn til að ganga út á hólminn á alþingisstaðnum með brugðnu sverði. Guð unni skáldinu fullkomins sigurs. Eg skal kljúfa í tvennt brjóst Hrafns. Loksins geng eg með blikanda sverði milli bols og höfuðs á sælkeranum.

Greppr veitat, hvárr greppa hlýtr fagna gagnsæli. Hér 's brugðit bensigðum, egg es búin í leggi. Þat mun þorna spöng, ein ung mæ ok ekkja, fregna af þingi: hugrekki þegns, þótt vér særimsk: Skáldið veit eigi, hvort okkar skáldanna á sigri að hrósa. Hér er brugðið sverðum, egginn er búinn til höggs í leggi. Það mun konan, hvorttveggja í senn ung mæ og ekkja, fregna af þingi: hugrekki mitt, þótt eg særíst.

Hermundr helt skildi fyrir Gunnlaug, bróður sinn, en Svertingr Hafr-Bjarnarson fyrir Hrafn. Þrem mörkum silfrs skyldi sá leysa sik af hólminum, er sárr yrði.

Hrafn átti fyrr at höggva, er á hann var skorat, ok hjó hann í skjöld Gunnlaugs ofanverðan, ok brast sverðit þegar sundr undir hjöltunum, er til var höggvit af miklu afli. Blóðrefillinn hraut upp af skildinum ok kom í kinn Gunnlaugi ok skeindist hann heldr en eigi. Þá hljópu feðr þeira þegar í millim ok margir aðrir menn.

Þá mælti Gunnlaugr: „Nú kalla ek, at Hrafn sé sigraðr, er hann er slyppr.“

„En ek kalla, at þú sér sigraðr,“ segir Hrafn, „er þú ert sárr orðinn.“

Gunnlaugr var þá allæfr ok reiðr mjök ok kvað ekki reynt vera. Illugi, faðir hans, kvað þá eigi skyldu reyna meir at sinni.

Gunnlaugr svarar: „Þat mynda ek vilja,“ segir hann, „at vit Hrafn mættimst svá öðru sinni, at þú værir fjarri, faðir, at skilja okkr.“

Ok við þetta skilðu þeir at sinni, ok gengu menn heim til búða sinna. Ok annan dag eftir í lögrétu var þat í lög sett, at af skyldi taka hólmgöngur allar þaðan í frá, ok var þat gert at ráði allra vitrustu manna, er við váru staddir, en þar váru allir þeir, er vitrastir váru á landinu. Ok þessi hefir hólmganga síðast framið verit á Íslandi, er þeir Hrafn ok Gunnlaugr börðust. Þat hefir it þriðja þing verit fjöl-

mennast, annat eftir brennu Njáls, it þriðja eftir Heiðarvíg.

Ok einn morgin, er þeir bræðr, Hermundr ok Gunnlaugr, gengu til Öxarár at þvá sér, þá gengu öðru megin at ánni konur margar, ok var þar Helga in fagra í því liði.

Þá mælti Hermundr: „Sér þú Helgu, vinkonu þína, hér fyrir handan ána?“

Gunnlaugr svarar: „Sé ek hana víst.“

Ok þá kvað Gunnlaugr vísu þessa:

Alin vas rýgr at rógi,
runnr olli því Gunnar,
lág vask auðs at eiga
óðgjarn, fira börnum.
Nú eru svanmærrar síðan
svört augu mér bauga
lands til lýsi-Gunnar
lítilpörf at títa.

Síðan gengu þeir yfir ána, ok töluðu þau Helga ok Gunnlaugr um stund. Ok er þeir gengu austr yfir

Rýgr vas alin at rógi fira börnum. Gunnar runnr olli því. Vask óðgjarn at eiga auðs lág. Nú eru síðan svört augu mér lítilpörf at títa til svanmærrar bauga lands lýsi-Gunnar: *Konan var borin til að valda fjandskap meðal manna. Hermaðurinn olli því. Eg var óðfús að eiga hana. Nú eru síðan (hún giftist Hrafni) hin svörtu augu mín mér gagnslítil að skotra þeim til hinnar svanfríðu konu.*

ána, þá stóð Helga ok starði á Gunnlaug lengi eftir. Gunnlaugr leit þá aftr yfir ána ok kvað vísu þessa:

Brámáni skein brúna
brims und ljósum himni
Hristar hörvi glæstrar
haukfránn á mik lauka,
en sá geisli sýslir
síðan gullmens Fríðar
hvarma tungls ok hringa
Hlínar ópurft mína.

Ok eftir þetta um liðit riðu menn af þinginu, ok var Gunnlaugr heima at Gilsbakka. Ok einn morgin, er hann vaknaði, þá váru allir menn upp risnir, nema hann lá. Hann hvíldi í lokrekkju innar af seti. Þá gengu í skálann tólf menn, allir alvápnaðir, ok var þar kominn Hrafn Önundarson. Gunnlaugr spratt upp þegar ok gat fengit vápn sín.

Þá mælti Hrafn: „Við engu skal þér hætt vera,“ segir hann, „en þat er erendi mitt hingat, at þú skalt nú heyra. Þú bautt mér, hólmgöngu í sumar á alþingi, ok þótti þér sú ekki reynd verða. Nú vil ek

Haukfránn brámáni hörvi glæstrar lauka brims Hristar skein á mik und ljósum brúna himni, en sá hvarma tungls geisli gullmens Fríðar sýslir síðan ópurft mína ok hringa Hlínar: *Haukfrán augu línskrýddrar konu leiftruðu á mig undir björtu enni, en það augnatillit mun síðan verða mér og henni að meini.*

þér bjóða, at vit farim báðir á brott af Íslandi ok útan í sumar ok gangim á hólm í Nóregi. Þar munu eigi frændr okkrir fyrir standa.“

Gunnlaugr svarar: „Mæl drengja heilastr, ok þenna kost vil ek gjarna þiggja, ok er hér at þiggja, Hrafn,“ segir hann, „þann greiða, sem þú vill.“

Hrafn svarar: „Þat er vel boðit, en ríða munum vér fyrst at sinni.“

Ok við þetta skilðu þeir. Þetta þótti frændum hvárstveggja þeira stórum illa, en fengu þó ekki at gert fyrir ákafa þeira sjálfra, enda varð þat fram at koma, sem til dró.

12. Fall Hrafns ok Gunnlaugs.

Nú er at segja frá Hrafni, at hann bjó skip sitt í Leiruvágum. Tveir menn eru þeir nefndir, er fóru með Hrafni, systursynir Önundar, föður hans. Hét annarr Grímr, en annarr Óláfr, ok váru báðir gildir menn. Öllum frændum Hrafns þótti mikill svipr, er hann fór í brott. En hann sagði svá, kvaðst því Gunnlaug á hólm skorat hafa, at hann kvaðst engar nytjar hafa Helgu, ok kvað annan hyárn verða at hníga fyrir öðrum.

Síðan sigldi Hrafn í haf, er þeim gaf byr, ok kómu skipi sínu í Þrándheim, ok var þar of vetrinn ok frétti ekki til Gunnlaugs á þeim vetri, ok þar beið hann Gunnlaugs um sumarit. Ok enn annan vetr var hann í Þrándheimi, þar sem heitir í Lifangri.

Gunnlaugr ormstunga réðst til skips með Hallfreði vandræðaskáldi norðr á Sléttu, ok urðu þeir síðbúnir mjök, ok sigldu þeir í haf, þegar byr gaf, ok kómu við Orkneyjar litlu fyrir vetr.

Sigurðr jarl Hlöðvisson réð þá fyrir eyjunum, ok fór Gunnlaugr til hans ok var þar um vetrinn, ok virði jarl hann vel. Ok um várit bjóst jarl í hernað. Gunnlaugr bjóst til ferðar með honum, ok herjuðu um sumarit víða um Suðreyjar ok Skotlandsfjörðu ok áttu margar orrostur, ok reyndist Gunnlaugr inn hraustasti ok inn vaskasti drengr ok inn harðasti karlmaðr, hvar sem þeir kómu. Sigurðr jarl snerist snemmendis sumars aftr, en Gunnlaugr sté þá á skip með kaupmönnum, þeim er sigldu til Nóregs, ok skilðu þeir Sigurðr jarl með mikilli vináttu.

Gunnlaugr fór norðr til Þrándheims á Hlaðir á fund Eiríks jarls, ok var þar öndverðan vetr, ok tók jarl vel við honum ok bauð honum með sér at vera, ok þat þekkðist hann. Frétt hafði jarl áðr viðskipti þeira Hrafns, svá sem var, ok segir Gunnlaugi, at hann legði bann fyrir, at þeir berðist þar í hans ríki. Gunnlaugr kvað hann slíku ráða mundu, ok var Gunnlaugr þar um vetrinn ok jafnan fálátr.

Ok um várit einn dag gekk Gunnlaugr úti ok Þorkell, frændi hans, með honum. Þeir gengu í brott frá bænum. Ok á völlum fyrir þeim var mannhringr, ok í hringinum innan váru tveir menn með vápnum ok skyldust. Var þar annarr nefndr Hrafn, en annarr Gunnlaugr. Þeir mæltu, er hjá stóðu, at Íslendingar

hyggi smátt ok væri seinir til at muna orð sín. Gunnlaugr fann, at hér fylgði mikit háð ok hér var mikit spott at dregit, ok gekk Gunnlaugr í brott þegjandi. Ok litlu síðar eftir þetta segir hann jarli, at hann kveðst eigi lengr nenna at þola háð ok spott hirðmanna hans um mál þeira Hrafns, ok beiddi jarl fá sér leiðtoga inn í Lifangr. Jarli var sagt áðr, at Hrafn var í brottu ór Lifangri ok farinn austr til Svíþjóðar, ok því gaf hann Gunnlaugi orlof at fara ok fekk honum leiðtoga tvá til ferðarinnar.

Nú ferr Gunnlaugr af Hlöðum við sjaunda mann inn í Lifangr, ok þann morgin hafði Hrafn farit þaðan með fimmta mann, er Gunnlaugr kom þar um kveldit. Þaðan fór Gunnlaugr í Veradal ok kom þar at kveldi jafnan, sem Hrafn hafði áðr verit um nóttina. Gunnlaugr ferr, til þess er hann kom á efsta bæ í dalnum, er á Súlu hét, ok hafði Hrafn þaðan farit um morgininn. Gunnlaugr dvalði þá ekki ferðina ok fór þegar um nóttina. Ok um morgininn í sólarroð, þá sá hvárir aðra. Hrafn var þar kominn, sem váru vötn tvau, ok á meðal vatnanna váru vellir sléttir. Þat heita Gleipnisvellir. En fram í vatnit annat gekk nes lítit, er heitir Dinganes. Þar námu þeir Hrafn við í nesinu ok váru fimm saman. Þeir váru þar með Hrafni frændr hans, Grímr ok Óláfr.

Ok er þeir mættust, þá mælti Gunnlaugr: „Þat er nú vel, er vit höfum fundizt.“

Hrafn kvaðst þat ekki lasta mundu, — „ok er nú kostur, hvárr er þú vill,“ segir Hrafn, „at vér berimst

allir eða vit tveir, ok sé jafnmargir hvárir.“

Gunnlaugi kveðst vel líka, hvárt at heldr er. Þá mæltu þeir frændr Hrafns, Grímr ok Óláfr, kváðust eigi vilja standa hjá, er þeir berðist. Svá mælti ok Þorkell svarti, frændi Gunnlaugs.

Þá mælti Gunnlaugr við leiðtogana jarls: „Þit skuluð sitja hjá ok veita hvárigum ok vera til frásagnar um fund várn.“ Ok svá gerðu þeir.

Síðan gengust þeir at, börðust fræknliga allir. Þeir Grímr ok Óláfr gengu báðir í mót Gunnlaugi einum, ok lauk svá þeira viðskipti, at hann drap þá báða, en hann varð ekki sárr. Þetta sannar Þórðr Kolbeinsson í kvæði því, er hann orti um Gunnlaug ormstungu:

Hlóð, áðr Hrafni næði,
hugreifum Óleifi,
Göndlar þeys ok Grími
Gunnlaugr hjörvi þunnum.
Hann varð hvatra manna
hugmóðr, drifinn blóði,
Ullr réð ýta falli
unnviggs, bani þriggja.

Gunnlaugr hlóð þunnum hjörvi Göndlar þeys hugreifum Óleifi ok Grími, áðr næði Hrafni. Hann varð hugmóðr, drifinn blóði, bani þriggja hvatra manna. Unnviggs Ullr réð falli ýta: Gunnlaugur felldi með bitru sverði hinn vígreifa Ólaf og Grím, áður en hann náði til Hrafns. Hann varð hugdjarfur og blóði drifinn bani þriggja röskra manna. Kappinn olli falli manna.

Þeir Hrafn sóttust meðan ok Þorkell svartí, frændi Gunnlaugs, ok fell Þorkell fyrir Hrafni ok lét líf sitt, ok allir fellu förunautar þeira at lykðum. Ok þá börðust þeir tveir með stórum höggum ok öruggum atgangi, er hvárr veitti öðrum, ok sóttust einart í ákafa. Gunnlaugr hafði þá sverðit Aðalráðsnaut, ok var þat it bazta vápn. Gunnlaugr hjó þá um síðir til Hrafns mikít högg með sverðinu ok undan Hrafni fótinn. Hrafn fell þó eigi at heldr ok hnekkði þá at stofni einum ok studdi þar á stúfinum.

Þá mælti Gunnlaugr: „Nú ertu óvígí,“ segir hann, „ok vil ek eigi lengr berjast við þik, örkumlaðan mann.“

Hrafn svaraði: „Svá er þat,“ segir hann, „at mjök hefir á leikizt minn hluta, en þó myndi mér enn vel duga, ef ek fenga at drekka nökkut.“

Gunnlaugr svarar: „Svík mik þá eigi,“ segir hann, „ef ek færi þér vatn í hjálmi mínum.“

Hrafn svarar: „Eigi mun ek svíkja þik,“ segir hann.

Síðan gekk Gunnlaugr til lækjar eins ok sótti í hjálminum ok færði Hrafni, en hann seildist í mót inni vinstri hendinni, en hjó í höfuð Gunnlaugi með sverðinu inni hægri hendi, ok varð þat allmikít sár.

Þá mælti Gunnlaugr: „Illa sveiktu mik nú, ok ódrengiliga fór þér, þar sem ek trúða þér.“

Hrafn svarar: „Satt er þat,“ segir hann, „en þat gekk mér til þess, at ek ann þér eigi faðmlagsins Helgu innar fögru.“

Ok þá börðust þeir enn í ákafa. En svá lauk at lykðum, at Gunnlaugr bar af Hrafn, ok lét Hrafn þar líf sitt. Þá gengu fram leiðtogar jarlsins ok bundu höfuðsárit Gunnlaugs. Hann sat þá meðan ok kvað þá vísu þessa:

Oss gekk mætr á móti
mótrunnr í dyn spjóta,
hríðgervandi hjörva,
Hrafn framliga jafnan.
Hér varð mörg í morgin
malmflaug of Gunnlaugi,
hergerðandi, á Hörða,
hringpollr, nesi Dinga.

Síðan bjuggu þeir um dauða menn ok færðu Gunnlaug á hest sinn eftir þat ok kómust með hann allt ofan í Lifangr. Ok þar lá hann þrjár nætr ok fekk alla þjónustu af presti ok andaðist síðan ok var þar jarðaðr at kirkju.

Öllum þótti mikill skaði at um hvárntveggja þeira, Gunnlaug ok Hrafn, með þeim atburðum, sem varð um líflát þeira.

Hrafn, mætr mótrunnr, hjörva hríðgervandi, gekk jafnan framliga á móti oss í spjóta dyn. Hér, á Dinganesi Hörða, varð í morgin mörg malmflaug of Gunnlaugi, hergerðandi hringpollr: *Hrafn, hinn snjalli bardagamaður, gekk jafnan hraustlega fram á móti mér í bardaganum. Hér, á Dinganesi þeirra Hörðanna, flugu vopnin þétt umhverfis Gunnlaug í morgun, herskái maður.*

13. Helga in fagra gefin Þorkatli.

Ok um sumarit, áðr þessi tíðendi spurðust út hing-at til Íslands, þá dreymði Illuga svarta, ok var hann þá heima á Gilsbakka. Honum þótti Gunnlaugr at sér koma í svefninum ok var blóðugr mjök ok kvað vísu þessa fyrir honum í svefninum. Illugi munði vísuna, er hann vaknaði, ok kvað síðan fyrir öðrum:

Vissak Hrafn, en Hrafni
hvöss kom egg í leggi,
hjaltugguðum höggva
hrynfiski mik brynju,
þás hræskæri hlýra
hlaut fen ari benja.
Klauf gunnsproti Gunnar
Gunnlaugs höfuð runna.

Sá atburður varð suður at Mosfelli ina sömu nátt, at Önund dreymði, at Hrafn kæmi at honum ok var allr alblóðugr. Hann kvað vísu þessa:

Vissak Hrafn höggva mik hjaltugguðum brynju hrynfiski, en hvöss egg kom í leggi Hrafni, þás hræskæri ari hlaut fen hlýra benja. Gunnsproti Gunnar runna klauf höfuð Gunnlaugs: *Eg vissi, að Hrafn hjó mig með sverði, en hvöss egg kom á fót Hrafni, þegar hrægráðugur örn fékk að drekka blóð úr heitum sárum. Sverð hermannsins klauf höfuð Gunnlaugs.*

Roðit vas sverð, en sverða
 sverð-Rögnir mik gerði.
 Váru reynd í röndum
 randgölkn fyr ver handan.
 Blóðug hykk í blóði
 blóðgögl of skör stóðu.
 Sárííinn hlaut sára
 sárgammr enn á þramma.

Ok um sumarit annat eftir á alþingi mælti Illugi svarti til Önundar at Lögbergi: „Hverju villtu bæta mér son minn,“ sagði hann, „er Hrafn, sonr þinn, sveik hann í tryggðum?“

Önundr svarar: „Fjarkominn þykkist ek til þess,“ sagði hann, „at bæta hann, svá sárt sem ek helt á þeira fundi. Mun ek ok engra bóta beiða þik fyrir minn son.“

Illugi svarar: „Kenna skal þá nökkurr at skauti þinn frændi eða þinna ættmanna.“

Ok eftir þingit um sumarit var Illugi jafnan daprmjök.

Þat er sagt, um haustit, at Illugi reið heiman af

Sverð vas roðit, en sverð-Rögnir gerði sverða mik. Randgölkn váru reynd í röndum fyr handan ver. Hykk blóðug blóðgögl stóðu í blóði of skör. Sárííinn sárgammur hlaut enn þramma sára á: *Sverð var roðið blóði, en hermaðurinn hjó mig með sverði. Sverð voru reynd í skjöldum fyrir handan haf. Eg hygg, að blóðugir hræfuglar hafi staðið í blóði yfir höfði mér. Sárgráðugur hræfugl óð blóðlækinn.*

Gilsbakka með þrjá tigu manna ok kom til Mosfells snemma morguns. Önundr komst í kirkju ok synir hans, en Illugi tók frændr hans tvá. Hét annarr Björn, en annarr Þorgrímr. Hann lét drepa Björn, en fóthöggva Þorgrím. Reið Illugi heim eftir þat, ok varð þessa engi rétting af Önundi.

Hermundr Illugason unði lítt eftir Gunnlaug, bróður sinn, ok þótti ekki hans hefnt at heldr, þótt þetta væri at gert. Maðr hét Hrafn ok var bróðursonr Önundar at Mosfelli. Hann var farmaðr mikill ok átti skip, er uppi stóð í Hrútafirði. Ok um várit reið Hermundr Illugason heiman einn samt ok norðr Holtavörðuheiði ok svá til Hrútafjarðar ok út á Borðeyri til skips kaupmannanna. Kaupmenn váru þá búnir mjök. Hrafn stýrimaðr var á landi ok margt manna hjá honum. Hermundr reið at honum ok lagði í gegnum hann spjótinu ok reið þegar í brott, en þeim varð öllum bilt, félögum Hrafns, við Hermund.

Engar kómu bætr fyrir víg þetta. Ok með þessu skilr skipti þeira Illuga svarta ok Önundar at Mosfelli.

Þorsteinn Egilsson gifti Helgu, dóttur sína, er stundir liðu fram, þeim manni, er Þorkell hét ok var Hallkelsson. Hann bjó út í Hraunsdal, ok fór Helga til bús með honum ok varð honum lítt unnandi, því at hon verðr aldri afhuga Gunnlaugi, þótt hann væri dauðr. En Þorkell var þó vaskr maðr at sér ok auðigr at fé ok skáld gott. Þau áttu börn saman eigi all-

fá. Þórarinn hét sonr þeira ok Þorsteinn, ok enn fleiri börn áttu þau.

Þat var helzt gaman Helgu, at hon rekði skikkjuna Gunnlaugsnaut ok horfði þar á löngum. Ok eitt sinn kom þar sótt mikil á bæ þeira Þorkels ok Helgu, ok krömðust margir lengi. Helga tók þá ok þyngð ok lá þó eigi. Ok einn laugaraftan sat Helga í eldaskála ok hneigði höfuð í kné Þorkatli, bónda sínum, ok lét senda eftir skikkjunni Gunnlaugsnaut. Ok er skikkjan kom til hennar, þá settist hon upp ok rakði skikkjuna fyrir sér ok horfði á um stund. Ok síðan hné hon aftr í fang bónda sínum ok var þá örend. Þorkell kvað þá vísu þessa:

Lagðak orms at armi
arms góða mér tróðu,
goð brá Lofnar lífi
líns, andaða mína.

— — —

þó 's beiðöndum bíða
bliks þungara miklu.

Helga var til kirkju færð, en Þorkell bjó þar eftir ok þótti allmikit fráfall Helgu, sem ván var at.

Ok lýkr þar nú sögunni.

Lagðak mína góða arms orms tróðu andaða mér at armi. Goð brá lífi líns Lofnar ... þó 's bliks beiðöndum miklu þungara at bíða: *Eg lagði mína góðu konu andaða í faðm mér. Guð svipti hana lífi. ... þó er mér miklu þyngra að lifa eftir hana.*

NOTES

VERSES. The verses are given in prose-order and with a modern Icelandic rendering in footnotes to the text. English translations, which follow the given prose-order as closely as possible, are found in the Notes. In these, English words added to make the sense clearer (other than small words like pronouns and prepositions) are italicised. Kennings are given a simple meaning in the translation, but their elements are quoted and translated, sometimes with a brief further explanation, in parenthesis. Other words and phrases are also quoted in parenthesis wherever they help to show the construction or where a literal translation is impossible.

TOPOGRAPHY. For much of the topography of the saga, readers should refer to the map at the end of the book.

REFERENCES AND ABBREVIATIONS. Where no reference other than a roman numeral is given, the saga is to be found in the volume indicated of *Íslenzk Fornrit*, Reykjavík 1933—. References to Kings' Sagas are to those in *Heimskringla* unless shown otherwise. In the Notes an arabic numeral immediately following a title-abbreviation indicates chapter.

i8	MS Stockholm perg. 4to, i8.
557	MS AM 557 4to.
<i>Band.</i>	Bandamanna Saga VII.
<i>Bj. Hít.</i>	Bjarnar Saga Hítðœlakappa III.
<i>Eg.</i>	Egils Saga II.
<i>Eyrb.</i>	Eyrbyggja Saga IV.
<i>Flat.</i>	Flateyjarbók, Christianía 1860-8.
<i>Fóstb.</i>	Fóstbrœðra Saga VI.
<i>Gísl.</i>	Gísla Saga Súrssonar VI.
<i>Gg I-II</i>	Grágás (Codex Regius I-II), Copenhagen 1852.
<i>Gg III</i>	Grágás (Staðarhólsbók), Copenhagen 1879.
<i>Grett.</i>	Grettis Saga VII.
<i>Gunnl.</i>	Gunnlaugs Saga Ormstungu (III).
<i>Hák. góða</i>	Hákonar Saga Góða XXVI.
<i>Hallfr.</i>	Hallfreðar Saga VIII.
<i>Har. hárf.</i>	Haralds Saga ins Hárfagra XXVI.
<i>Heið.</i>	Heiðarvíga Saga III.
<i>Hænsaþ.</i>	Hœnsa-Þóris Saga III.

<i>Íslb.</i>	The Book of the Icelanders (Íslendingabók), Islandica XX, New York 1930.
<i>Ísls.</i>	Íslendinga Saga, in Sturlunga Saga, Oxford 1878.
<i>Jómsv.</i>	Jómsvíkinga Saga, in <i>Ól. Tr.</i> in <i>Flat.</i>
<i>Korm.</i>	Kormáks Saga VIII.
<i>Ld.</i>	Landnámabók, Copenhagen 1900.
<i>Laxd.</i>	Laxdæla Saga V.
<i>Magns.</i>	Magnússona Saga XXVIII.
<i>Nj.</i>	Njáls Saga.
<i>OE Chron.</i>	Old English Chronicle.
<i>Ól. helga</i>	Óláfs Saga Helga XXVII.
<i>Ól. Tr.</i>	Óláfs Saga Tryggvasonar XXVI.
<i>Vgl.</i>	Víga-Glúms Saga, Oxford 1940.
<i>Þórð.h.</i>	Þórðar Saga Hreðu.
Möbius	Háttatal Snorra Sturlusonar I-II, ed. Th. Möbius, Halle 1879-81.
JEGP	Journal of English and Germanic Philology.
SBVS	Saga-Book of the Viking Society.

15/2 *Þorsteinn*: the youngest son of Egil Skallagrímsson. Cf the description in *Eg.* 79.

15/3 *hersir*: a local hereditary chieftain in Norway, who seems originally to have had both religious and secular authority; cf *goði* in Iceland (note 24/12). Elsewhere Kveld-Úlf is called *hersir* only in *Eg.* 27, verse 2; his family was probably of *hersir* rank.

15/6 *Borg*: the home of Skallagrím and Egil; on the settlement there see *Ld.* p. 139, *Eg.* 27-9.

15/12 *Jófríðr Gunnarsdóttir*: cf *Hænsaþ.* Gunnar is not well known and his parentage is uncertain. His wife was sister of Þórð gellir, a prominent chieftain (see especially *Ld.* and *Laxd.*), and his daughters made distinguished marriages, so that he himself must have been of high rank.

15/17 *Þau Þorsteinn áttu margt barna*: in *Eg.* 79 it says that they had ten children, whose names are given. Skúli was the second son, but the eldest, Grím, was killed at the age of ten (*Eg.* 84).

16/3 *Þorsteinn . . . réð jafnan mestu, hver kaupstefna var*: It seems to have been customary in earlier times for the *goði* to take first choice of the wares and to settle the exchange-values with the visiting merchants. It would be chiefly to this arrangement of the market-prices that the sentence refers (cf *Hænsaþ.* 2, *Ísls.* I p. 210). In the laws it says that three men are to be appointed for this duty in each district (*Gg II* p. 72).

16/11 *Þingstöð þeira Borgfirðinga*: the local place of assembly where the spring and autumn meetings (*várþing*, *leið*) were held.

To judge from the description in *Eg.* 81, this must refer to the place called *Þinghóll*, the meeting-place of the families from Borg, Gilsbakki and Rauðamel and their associates. The name *Valfell* is elsewhere given only in *Band.* 12; it is thought to have referred to the mountain now called *Kambur*.

16/12 *búðarveggir*: the walls of the 'booths,' in which men lived while the assembly was in progress, were made of turf, over which coarse cloth was stretched to form a roof.

16/15 *at Grenjum*: farm-names in Icelandic are usually given in this locative form, prep. followed by dat. Cf OE *æt Rypum*, NE Attercliffe.

17/1 *Ekki er mark at draumum*: a proverbial expression which occurs only rarely in OI literature. Cf *Ísls.* I p. 373, where the phrase is used by Sturla Sighvatsson when he wakes on the morning of the battle at Örlygsstaðir in 1238.

17/28 *vera fyrir veðrum*: cf *Atlamál* vv. 17-8, where Högni says that Kostbera's dream of a fierce bear only means that fierce weather is coming; cf W. Henzen, *Über die Träume in der altnordischen Sagaliteratur*, 1890, pp. 22-3.

18/6 *fylgja*: the fetch of a person; a kind of protective spirit capable of manifestation, usually in the form of an animal whose nature would answer to the character or name of the person. A family could have a sort of collective *fylgja*, which, while attached to the chief representative of the family, could pass on from generation to generation. These *ættarfylgjur* usually manifested themselves in the form of women (cf *VGl.* 9, verse 2; *Hallfr.* 11), and thus resembled the *dísir* (note 41/16). Cf G. Turville-Petre, *Liggja fylgjur þínar til Íslands*, SBVS XII, II, 1940, pp. 119-26.

18/23 *til þings*: i.e. to the *Alþingi*, the legislative and judicial assembly for the whole country, held for a fortnight annually, beginning on the Thursday which fell between June 18th and June 24th.

19/1 *Ok þat var þá siðvanði nökkurr*: It is probable that the custom of exposure fell almost exclusively on the poorest class, especially on the thralls and their families. That it must have been an economic factor of importance is suggested by the words of Ari the Learned, who says that, when Christianity was introduced, it was decided that 'the old laws concerning the exposure of children and the eating of horse-flesh should remain' (*Íslb.* p. 53).

19/16 *vestr í Hjarðarholt*: in the west of Iceland the terms *suðr*: *vestr* are used both in the old and modern language for *suðr*: *norðr* (*Hjarðarholt* is about due north of Borg). *Norðr* is used to refer to the Northern Quarter of the country (cf 25/15-7).

Cf Stefán Einarsson, *Terms of Direction in Old Icelandic*, JEGP 43, 1944, especially pp. 266-70.

19/16 *Þorgerðr Egilsdóttir*: Þorstein's sister, married to Ólaf the Peacock; see especially *Eg.* and *Laxd.*

19/20 *þrjár merkr silfrs*: the *mörk* was equivalent to 8 *aurar*; the *eyrir* was about 26.5 gm (just under an ounce). In the settlement-period (870-930), 1 *eyrir* of ordinary silver was worth 1 *lögeyrir*, i.e. 6 ells (1 ell about 18.5 ins) of *vaðmál* (home-spun cloth which early became a staple of exchange). By about 1000 1 *eyrir* of silver was worth 4 *lögaurar* (24 ells of *vaðmál*). In the thirteenth century its value was about 18 ells. For refined silver these values were doubled. See Þorkell Jóhannesson, *Die Stellung der freien Arbeiter in Island*, 1933, pp. 37-42.

20/8 *Óláfr þá Höskuldsson*: see especially *Laxd.* His father gave him his nickname on account of his magnificence (*Laxd.* 16).

20/16 *stúlka*: now the common word for 'girl' in Icelandic, but rare in OI. This is the reading of 18; 557 has *meyjar*.

20/18 *vænleikr Óláfs*: cf *Laxd.* 20 on the handsomeness of Ólaf, and *Eg.* 31, 87 on the characteristic features of the Borg family.

21/17 *Illugi svarti Hallkelsson*: Illugi came of a very distinguished family, his grandfather Hroskel being reckoned one of the noblest settlers in the Western Quarter (*Ld.* p. 125). His mother, Þuríð 'sow-thistle,' was descended from Björn búna, 'a powerful and famous *hersir* in Norway,' from whose sons 'practically all the great men in Iceland are descended' (*Ld.* p. 9). Illugi is not a principal character in any saga, but plays a part in *Heið.* and *Eyrb.* for example. In *Eyrb.* 17 two verses of a *drápa* composed in his honour by Odd the Poet are given. The brief characterisation here in *Gunnl.* agrees with his presentation elsewhere.

21/21 *Hann átti Ingibjörgu*: a grand-daughter of Hörð who sailed to Iceland with Auð the Deep-minded (*Ld.* p. 158, *Laxd.* 6). Her mother is called Þorbjörg in *Ld.* and other sources, and that is doubtless correct. Miðfjarðar-Skeggi was counted one of the greatest chieftains in Iceland 'when the land had been sixty years settled' (*Ld.* p. 125); on his early exploits see *Ld.* p. 180; on his activity in Iceland see especially *Korm.* and *Þórð.h.*

21/25 *Börn Ingibjargar ok Illuga*: *Ld.* names only two other children: Kolfinna (p. 22), Ketil (p. 181). Hermund is mentioned in *Heið.* and is an important character in *Band.*

22/3 *Svá er sagt frá Gunnlaugi*: cf the description of Hallfreð in his saga, ch. 2: Hann var snimma mikill ok sterkr, karlmannligr ok skolbrúnn nökkut ok heldr nefljótr, jarpr á hár, ok fór vel; skáld var hann gott ok heldr níðskár ok margbreytinn; ekki var hann vinsæll.

22/12 *Ok er Gunnlaugr var tólf vetra gamall*: To be considered

full-grown at this early age was not exceptional, cf e.g. *Eg.* 40, *Ísls.* I p. 248. From the law-books it appears that twelve was originally the age of majority; later it was sixteen.

23/6 *ok nam lögspeki at Þorsteini*: Þorstein is nowhere else presented as one particularly skilled in the law, but as a *goði* he would have had an extensive acquaintance with legal matters.

23/8 *tafl*: a game played with pieces on a board; probably a game of the 'fox-and-geese' type. Chess was not introduced into Iceland until the twelfth century (W. Fiske, *Chess in Iceland*, 1905, pp. 7-9).

23/12 *Helga var svá fögr*: cf the descriptions of Hallgerð Tungu-Odds dóttir, *Ld.* p. 48, and Hallgerð Höskuldsdóttir, *Nj.* I, 9, 33.

23/20 *at fastna mér konu*: the procedure for betrothal is given in *Gg III*, p. 162. It was first and foremost a business agreement where the dowry and the sum to be laid down by the bridegroom were settled.

24/6 *nefndi Gunnlaugr sér vátta*: the betrothal was one of the four legal agreements which had to be carried out in the presence of witnesses (*Gg II*, p. 75). The others concerned the purchase of land, a *goðorð*, and a sea-going ship.

24/11 *Önundr hét maðr*: his father, Eilíf Önundarson, married the daughter of the settler who had lived at Mosfell. From other sources (*Íslb.*, *Ld.*, *Eg.*) we know that Grím Svertingsson, who was Law-Speaker 1002-3 and died soon afterwards, lived at Mosfell at this time. He was half-brother of Önund's wife and married a niece of Egil Skallagrímsson. Presumably Önund took over the farm on his death, though he may have been living there before.

24/12 *goðorð*: the authority of a *goði*, the local leader in secular matters, an office combined with that of temple-priest in heathen times. Under the developed form of the constitution there were thirty-nine *goðorð* in the country. The *goðar* sat in the legislative court at the *Alþingi*, and they nominated the judges in the courts of law. A *goðorð* could be shared amongst two or more men. (See further Aage Gregersen, *L'Islande. Son statut à travers les âges*, 1937, pp. 80-7). It is not known that Önund was able to inherit a *goðorð*, but Grím Svertingsson had presumably at least a share in such power, and Önund may have taken over his authority. The chief power *um nesin* was however in the hands of the Reykjavík family, descended from Ingólf, the first settler in Iceland.

24/16: *Þeira synir*: Þórarin and Eindriði are not mentioned in other sources.

24/23 *Skafti . . . lögsögumaðr á Íslandi*: Skafti was Law-Speaker for twenty-seven years (1004-30) and a man of great influence (see *Íslb.* p. 54). He is a figure of some importance in

Grett. and *Nj.* The author seems to think that he held office before the Conversion in A.D. 1000. The Law-Speaker presided at the *Alþingi*, and his legal opinion, to which anyone could appeal, was the final answer in points of law. In the course of his three years of office (after which he could be re-elected), he had to recite the laws before the annual assembly, and the section dealing with the conduct of affairs there had to be repeated each year.

25/1 *Þorfinnr Sel-Þórisson*: on Sel-Þórir see *Ld.* p. 23; he was counted one of the noblest settlers in the west (*Ld.* p. 125). By her first marriage Jófríð, Þorstein's wife, was sister-in-law of Þorfinn's wife. Their seven sons are named in *Ld.* p. 147; there is no mention of one called Eyjólf as here.

25/6 *þau tíðendi, er best hafa orðit hér á Íslandi*: The Conversion took place in the year 1000. Some of the original settlers had been Christian (*Ld.* p. 231); missionary activity began soon after 980 and received new impetus during Ólaf Tryggvason's reign in Norway, 995-1000. See *Íslb.*, *Þáttir Þorvalds ins víðförla*, *Kristnisaga*.

25/13 *Þorkell svartir*: otherwise unknown; he remains Gunnlaug's faithful but silent companion throughout the saga. The fact that his nickname is the same as Illugi's suggests that he was not a character invented by the author.

25/21 *tók smalamaðr hest Gunnlaugs*: the shepherd was liable to a fine of three marks for riding the horse without permission. Gunnlaug could have been outlawed for knocking him unconscious. (*Gg II* p. 61; *I* p. 149).

25/27 *Mörk bauðk mundangs sterkum*: I offered a mark to the middling-strong man, to the 'hall-king' (*tyggja ranna*). You shall enjoy that silver (*grásíma* 'grey-wire') which I pay for the bleeding man (*glóðspýtis góma* 'of the fire-spewer of the gums'; it seems to refer to the bloody mouth of the man Gunnlaug has struck). You will repent it if, when it is in your power (*allráðr*), you let the gold (*linns eyðanda* 'wood's destroyer,' fire; *kindar samlagar flóða* 'of the offspring of the common ocean of waters,' child of the sea, wave: 'wave's fire' is gold) slip out of your purse. This verse is corrupt in MS and the reading of the kenning for gold cannot be considered satisfactory.

26/15 *Auðunn festargramr*: cf *Laxd.* 51, where Auðun is also said to have drowned in 1003. The usual form of his nickname is *festargarmr*, 'Fettered-Hound' (cf *Völuspá* v. 43).

28/10 *mannjöfnuðr*: comparing two men was almost a game; it formed a ready topic of conversation and frequently led to quarrels (cf 40/10-2). The most famous instance is in *Magns.* 21 between the brothers King Sigurð and King Eysteinn.

28/18 *Hvárrgi þeiva Önundar né Þorfinns*: some reference to Önund may originally have been in Þorstein's speech.

28/21 *er hann deildi kappi við Þorgrím goða*: cf *Eyrb.* 17. The dispute was over Illugi's claim for the dowry of his wife; the details of the case are not known.

28/24 *Ek stökkða í brott Steinari*: cf *Eg.* 80-2. Steinar, son of Önund Keen-eyes, had trespassed on pasture-land owned by Þorstein.

29/12 *með tólfta mann*: 'with the twelfth man,' i.e. with eleven companions.

29/16 *Göngum upp á Borgina*: cf *Eyrb.* 28, where Snorri goði says: 'Then we ought to go up onto Helgafell: counsel taken there has most seldom come to nothing.' A belief in the sanctity of mountains is often attested; they were especially regarded as the home of the dead ancestors of a family. In *Ld.* p. 23 it says that the heathen members of the family of Þorfinn at Rauðamel 'died into Þórir's Rock.'

30/4 *heitkona en eigi festarkona*: the latter was a woman legally betrothed (cf note 23/20); the term *heitkona* is unknown in the laws. Þorstein only promises that while Gunnlaug is away Helga will not be betrothed to anyone else. The author may have intended to suggest that Gunnlaug felt himself to have a legal right to Helga's hand: cf the playful betrothal ceremony in ch. 4 and his reference to Helga as his *festarmær*, 47/4.

30/15 *Eiríkr jarl Hákonarson*: Eirík came to power in part of Norway after the battle of Svölð in 1000, when he, with King Svein of Denmark and King Ólaf of Sweden, defeated and killed King Ólaf Tryggvason (*Ól. Tr.* 100-111). He ruled until 1015 as a vassal of King Svein. In that year he came to England to support King Canute, and in 1016 was made earl over Northumbria (*OE Chron*). His name last occurs in a charter from 1023.

30/17 *Hlaðir*: about two miles east of Niðarós (mod. Trondheim); said to have been established by Harald hárfagri as his greatest residence (*Har. hárf.* 9).

30/18 *Skúli . . . var þá með jarli*: in *Eg.* 87 it says that he was a fogsleman in Eirík's ship at the battle of Svölð — a position of great danger and honour. Cf *Bj. Hít.* 2 where Skúli introduces Björn to Eirík by sending tokens from Iceland.

31/9 *ok fóstbróðir minn*: This seems to mean only that Skúli and Gunnlaug had lived together in the household at Borg. There is no evidence of a pact of foster-brotherhood between them such as we find in *Fóstb.* 2 and *Gísl.* 6.

31/19 *Hirðmaðr es einn*: There is one courtier who is especially baleful. Scarcely trust him: he is evil and black.

32/12 *Þvílíkr dauðdagi sem Hákon jarl*: Hákon was murdered sleeping by his thrall in 995 when both were hiding from Ólaf Tryggvason in a pig-sty (*Ól. Tr.* 49).

33/2 *Aðalráðr konungr Játgeirsson*: Æthelred the Unready, king of the English, 978-1016.

33/5 *Ein var þá tunga á Englandi*: cf account of the battle at Stamford Bridge 1066 in *Fagrskinna*, printed in Gordon's *Introduction to Old Norse*, 1927, p. 143 and note, p. 229. The author of the twelfth-century 'First Grammatical Treatise' recognises the basic kinship of Norse and English: 'though there has been considerable change in one of them or to some extent in both' (*Den Förste og Anden Grammatiske Afhandling i Snorres Edda*, ed. V. Dahlerup and F. Jónsson, 1886, p. 20).

33/6 *Vilhjálmr bastardr*: William the Conqueror is usually given this name in *OI*. He was an illegitimate son of Robert, duke of Normandy.

33/13 *kvæði*: the general name for a longer poem as opposed to the *vísa* (*laus vísa*, an occasional verse). Gunnlaug recites a *drápa* in honour of the kings he visits, a *flokkv* in honour of the earls. The *drápa* was usually of twenty stanzas or more; the beginning and ending were most often in general terms, extolling the king and not infrequently the poem itself (cf verses on p. 38). The middle part was divided into regular sections, each separated by a refrain (cf the construction of Egil's *Höfuðlausn*, *Eg.* 60). The *flokkv* was similar but had no refrain. Cf the quarrel between Gunnlaug and Hrafn in ch. 9.

33/17 *Herr sésk allr enn örva*: The whole host fears the generous king of England as God; the family of the warlike king and the race of men bow before Æthelred.

34/20 *víkingr*: from the end of the eleventh century this word seems most often used in a pejorative rather than technical sense: 'ruffian' rather than 'sea-faring plunderer.' The fem. subst. *víking* retained its technical meaning.

34/28 *Meðalráð es þér, Móði*: It is only moderately advisable, warrior (*Móði malma galdrs* 'god of the storm of metal'), to withhold the money from me; you have acted deceitfully (*etja þrettum*) towards me (*oddrjóð* 'point-reddener,' warrior, Gunnlaug). You must know something else (*hitt*): I am called Snake-tongue. That name was given me *when I was young* and for some reason (*af nökkvi*). Now I see an opportunity for justifying it (*á því*).

35/7 *Nú vil ek bjóða þér lög*: cf 56/17 and *Eg.* 65. Despite the statements made at these places it is difficult to know what legal position was held by the duel. It was probably considered a

legal form of redress, though it was not regarded, as elsewhere in medieval Europe, as an ordeal where the decision was a divine judgment.

35/8 *ganga á hólmi*: it was traditional to fight duels on an island, (originally perhaps because a spatial limit was easily set in this way — where duels were fought elsewhere it was customary to mark a space out of which the opponents could not move without forfeit), and this phrase became regularly used for 'fight a duel,' no matter the place. The fullest description of a duel is given in *Korm.* 10, though where this account gives information not found elsewhere it is impossible to prove its accuracy. See Gwyn Jones, *Some Characteristics of the Icelandic 'hólm-ganga,'* JEGP 32, 1933, pp. 203-24.

35/16 *þessi maðr deyfir hvert vǫpn*: a magical power commonly attributed to berserks. Cf e.g. *Eg.* 65, verse 42. This power was possessed by Óðin (*Hávamál* v. 148) and apparently by Heimdall (*Rígsþula* v. 43).

36/2 *Gunnlaugr sýnir honum ok bregðr*: It is impossible to say exactly what picture the writer had in mind of Gunnlaug's movements in handling the two swords. Three passages in *Eg.* are illuminating and may have provided the motive: ch. 57, where Egil has his sword hanging from a loop on his hand while he fights with a spear; ch. 64, where Egil is said to have one sword in his hand and another sheathed at his side; ch. 65, where it says: 'It was the custom of duellists not to need to draw their swords in the duel; they had the sword attached to the hand so that it was immediately accessible when required.'

36/5 *berserkr*: a man capable of a fit of frenzy (sometimes self-induced) which made him regardless of pain, traditionally endowed with enormous strength, fierceness and magical power in battle. Such men were always valued as warriors, but, as occasion sometimes proved, they could be difficult to deal with, cf e.g. *Eyrb.* 25-8.

36/19 *Koma skalk vistar vitja*: I shall come to visit the courts (*vistar viggs* 'steed of entertainment') of three kings (*döglinga hjarls* 'princes of land') and two earls; I have promised this to those who have an interest in me (*hlutvöndum*; may refer specifically to Gunnlaug's family and friends or may simply mean 'men'). I shall not return before the king (*arfi* 'inheritor') summons me to battle (*odd-Gefnar* 'to (til understood) the point-goddess,' the valkyrie); the generous prince gives me red gold (*ormabeð* 'snake-bed') to wear below my sleeves (i.e. on my arms).

37/12 *Sigtryggv konungr silkishegg*: After an earlier period of rule in Dublin, Sigtrygg Silky-beard returned there as king c. 996. He may have reigned until 1042. His father was Ólaf

Sandal (OIr *cuarán* 'sandal'), the most powerful of all the Norse kings of Dublin. Ólaf was married to a daughter of Constantine of Scotland, and having fought in the battle of Brunanburh 937 came to power in Dublin c. 941 and reigned till 981. This was interrupted by two short periods of rule in Northumbria (OE *Chron.* Parker 944, Laud 949, 952). Kormlöð was an Irish princess, in native sources called Gorm(f)laith. Her third husband was the famous Brian Boru, who was killed in the battle of Clontarf 1014. For the chief body of OI tradition concerning these figures and events see *Nj.* 154-7.

38/1 *Elr sváru skæ*: Sigtrygg feeds the wolf (*sváru skæ* 'witch's steed') with carrion.

Kann ek máls of skil: I know which offspring of kings I wish to celebrate: he is Kváran's son. The prince will not be sparing of a gold-ring towards me — he makes a practice (*venr sik*) of generosity. The poet expects it.

Segi hildingr mér: Let the king tell me if he has ever heard a finer poem; it is in *drápa*-form.

The rhymed form (*runhendr háttv*) seems to have been used first by Egil in *Höfuðlausn*; his models were probably Latin hymns with end-rhyme. The form never became common in OI verse. The refrain here is reminiscent of that in *Höfuðlausn* vv. 12, 15. For the metre cf *Háttatal* v. 89 (Möbius II p. 32).

39/11 *Sigurðr jarl Hlöðvisson*: ruled in the Orkneys from c. 980 until 1014 when he fell in the battle of Clontarf. His dominion extended over northern and western Scotland, he took tribute from the Hebrides and had influence in Ireland. There is a brief account of him in *Orkneyingasaga* 11-12; cf *Nj.* 154-7.

39/24 *Konungahella*: near mod. Kungälv, about twelve miles up river from Göteborg.

39/25 *kaupstaðr í Skörum*: mod. Skara, about ten miles from the southern shore of Lake Vänneren.

39/27 *Sigurðr jarl*: otherwise unknown; cf *Intr.* p. xiii.

40/4 *jólaboð*: Yule was originally a pagan mid-winter festival. It is said that King Hákon the Good (c. 946-70) ordered that it should coincide with the Christian date (*Hák. góða* 13).

40/15 *Segið ér frá jarli*: Warriors (*oddfeimu stafir* 'staves of the point-woman,' of the valkyrie), you speak of this earl. He has seen high waves: that old fellow is grey-headed. Eirík the warrior (*sigreynir* 'battle-tree') has himself seen more blue waves before his ship (*unnar hesti* 'wave-steed') in great tempest in the Baltic (*austr*).

41/9 *Tiundaland*: the district round Uppsala.

41/12 *Ólafr sænski*: By about 1000 Sweden was more or less unified as a single kingdom, but the political history of that period is very obscure. Ólaf ruled from c. 995 and died, according

to Snorri, in 1022 (*Ól. helga* 114). Little seems to be known of Sigríð the Ambitious which legend has not magnified or distorted. She is a familiar figure in the Kings' Sagas, chiefly because of her relations with Ólaf Tryggvason; see his saga, chs. 43, 60-1.

41/16 *Gunnlaugr kom til Uppsala*: Old Uppsala was the chief centre of the heathen cult in Sweden and was famous throughout Scandinavia. In the spring a festival was held, called *disablót* (*disir*, feminine tutelary spirits; *blót*, sacrifice) or *disaping*, which seems to have been a combination of sacrifice, public meeting and market. Sources vary in giving the date of this feast from a day in the month which began on Jan. 21st to March 15th (the vernal equinox according to the Julian calendar).

41/23 *óæðri bekkur*: the less distinguished bench on the other side of the hall from the *æðri bekkur* where the host would have his high-seat (*öndvegi*, *hásæti*). Facing him was the *óæðra öndvegi*, where the principal guest would be seated. There was room for more than one person in these high-seats, cf 20/12, 52/8-11.

42/25 *kurteisi*: this Romance word appears early in Scandinavian, first in *Ágrip af Noregs Konungasögum* written about 1190.

44/5 *austr*: a misprint for *austan*.

44/7 *Leiruvágr fyrir neðan Heiði*: a small bay about three miles from Mosfell and about ten miles NE of Reykjavík. *Heiðr* includes both Mosfellsheiðr and Hellisheiðr, desolate table-land, broken by mountain-shoulders, stretching east and south-east of Mosfell and Reykjavík towards the Þingvellir lake.

44/11 *lögmaðr*: for *lögsögumaðr*. In the early period in Iceland the term here meant one who was skilled in law. In Norway it had a technical sense, being used for the Lawman who presided at a *þing*. In this sense it was not introduced in Iceland until the Norwegian code of laws was accepted 1271-3. It is impossible to say whether it was first used here by the author or by a later scribe.

45/24 *at vetrnátum*: the first three days of the first month of winter. The month always began on the Saturday (cf *laugarkveld* 50/2) which fell in the week Oct. 11th-17th. It seems to have marked the occasion of a pagan festival; cf *Ynglingasaga* 8, *Gisl.* 10, *VGl.* 6.

46/7 *Knútr inn ríki Sveinsson*: king of England 1016-35. His father Svein (well known as Swegen in the *OE Chron.* from 994 on) did not die until 1014, and Canute did not become king of Denmark until the death of his brother Harald in 1018. The author of *Gunnl.* shares this chronological error with the *OI* histories in general.

46/13 *Hemingr*: The only Icelandic sources in which he is

named are *Knýtlingasaga* and the longer *Jómsv.* His father is variously said to have been king in Skaane and earl in Sjælland. Sigvaldi was the famous Jómsborg earl (see especially *Jómsv.* and *Ól. Tr.*). Heming and the third brother Þorkel the Tall were leaders of the Danish army which came to England in 1009. Heming and his men are said to have fallen by treachery in England after Svein's death (*Ól. Tr.* in *Flat.* I pp. 203-5).

47/8 *Hallfreðr vandræðaskáld*: for information about the 'Troublesome Poet' see his saga and *Ól. Tr.* This voyage with Gunnlaug and Hallfreð's encounter with Hrafn are spoken of in *Hallfr.* II, where the account seems to be an interpolation derived from *Gunnl.*

47/9 *Agðanes*: the outermost headland of Trondheim Fjord on the southern side, about twenty-five miles from Trondheim.

47/22 *Rækik lítt, þótt leiki*: I care little though the east-wind sports continually (*þéttan*) with the ship (*öndri andness* 'with the ski of the headland') all this week. Now the weather is easy. I am more afraid of that word, which says that I am not reckoned as bold as Hrafn, than I am of not reaching old-age (*en hoddstríðandi bíðit hæru* 'than that the treasure-waster (Gunnlaug) should not live to be grey-haired').

48/12 *ok eru slíkar mínar*: scil. *farar* (nom. acc. pl. of *för* f. 'journey'). Cf the common phrase *segja sínar eigi sléttar* 'to say one's journeyings (experience) have not been smooth.'

48/17 *Munat háðvörum hyrjar*: It will not do for the warrior (*Þundi hyrjar hriðmundaðar* 'god of the flame of the sword-storm,' of the weapon), careful of slander (*háðvörum*; or 'refraining from slander,' Hrafn opposed to the snake-tongued Gunnlaug), to woo that linen-clad (*hörvi drifna*) lady (*jörð hafnar* 'earth, mould of the cloak'): for when I (pl. for sg.) was younger I played with the fingers (*á ýmsum andnesjum alnar gims* 'on the several headlands of the fire of the arms,' the promontories of gold-rings) of that lady (*því landi lyngs lautsíkjar* 'the land of the heather of the earth-fish,' of the bed of the serpent, of gold).

49/6 *Melrakkaslétta*: the large peninsula which reaches farthest north in the NE corner of Iceland (called *Slétta* 62/2); Hraunhöfn is on its eastern tip.

49/9 *glíma*: a form of wrestling still popular in Iceland. Having taken a grip of his opponent's belt, each wrestler tries to throw the other by the use of various wrestling tricks.

50/9 *Hallfreðr reið heim . . . til Hreðuvatns*: in *Hallfr.* 10 it says that Hallfreð and Galti lived at Hreðuvatn 'then' (about 1000); the family home was at Óttarsstaðir in Norðrárdal. In the same ch. it says that Galti was killed before Hallfreð heard of the death of Ólaf Tryggvason, i.e. in 1001. This is then an anachronism in *Gunnl.*

50/18 *Svertingr Hafr-Bjarnarson Molda-Gnúpssonar*: Molda-Gnúp eventually settled in Grindavík (*Ld.* pp. 100, 214). Björn his son was called Goat-Björn because it is said that a mountain-spirit came to him in a dream and offered to set up a partnership with him; Björn agreed, and thereafter a mysterious buck visited his flocks and they increased prodigiously (*Ld.* pp. 101, 214). That Sverting was married to Húngerð is mentioned in *Ld.* (pp. 140, 214). Húngerð was considerably older than Helga and it is unlikely that her marriage took place as late as is reckoned here.

50/21 *Þorkell . . . sonr Torfa Valbrandssonar*: Örlyg, grandfather of Valbrand and founder of this family in Iceland, was the father of Vélaug, wife of Gunnlaug Snake-tongue the elder. They were thus related to the Gilsbekkings. Þórodda, Tungu-Odd's sister, was not the mother of Torfi but his wife (*Ld.* p. 140).

51/3 *Hugðumk orms á armi*: I thought I was struck by a sword (*ý dögguvar orms* 'twig of the dew of the spear,' of blood; *ormr* 'serpent' is here a poetical name (*heiti*) for 'spear') in your arms: your bed, wife, was reddened in my blood. The woman (*Njörun ölstafrs* 'goddess of the ale-bowl') could not bind together for Hrafn his wounds from the sword (*höggþyrnis* 'of the striking-thorn'). The lady (*lauka lind* 'tree of herbs') may be pleased at that.

52/24 *Ormstungu varð engi*: Not one whole day was pleasant for Snake-tongue under the sky (*sal fjalla* 'hall of the mountains') since Helga the Fair took the name of Hrafn's wife. The white warrior (*höldr hjörþeys* 'man of the sword-wind,' of battle), father of the girl, took little notice of my words (*minni tungu*). The girl (*Eir*, a goddess) was married young for money.

Höldr enn hvíti (53/3) may refer to Þorstein's appearance (cf 15/11), but may also suggest 'cowardly, ignoble' (cf *Eg.* 84, where the adj. is used scornfully of Þorstein).

53/8 *Væn, ák verst at launa*: Beautiful lady (*vín-Gefn* 'wine-goddess'), I owe your father and mother too the worst debt, — the woman (*fold flóðhyrs* 'land of the sea-fire,' of gold) robs the poet of joy, — because together under the coverlet they begot such a fair maid (*Bil borða* 'goddess of the (embroidered) bands'). The devil (*herr* 'host, army,' through sense of 'enemy host' to special sense of 'enemies of mankind,' the devils) take the skill-craft (*hagvirki*) of the man and woman.

54/1 *gaf Gunnlaugr Helgu skikkjuna*: cf *Bj. Hít.* 14 where Björn gives Oddný a cloak.

54/13 *Samira okkr of eina*: Warrior (*Ullr benloga* 'god of the wound-flame,' of the sword), glorifier of the goddess of battles (*frægir folka Ságu*), it is not fitting for us to quarrel (*ganga í brígð*) over one woman (*of eina fangs Fullu* 'over one goddess of

the tunic'); there are very many such good women south over the sea, warrior (*morðrunnr* 'slaughter-tree'): as one who knows (*sannfróðr* taken with *ýtik*, not *morðrunnr* as in footnote: Hrafn confirms that he is an observant traveller), I launch my ship (*Sóta sævar* 'steed of the sea').

55/5 *Gefin vas Eir til aura*: The fair-complexioned lady (*Eir ormdags* 'goddess of the serpent-brightness,' of gold) was married to Hrafn for money, — men say he is my equal and no less, — while Æthelred, best of all *princes*, delayed my journey from the east in battle (*í gný stála* 'in the clash of steel'). For that reason is the man's (*menrýris* 'necklet-dealer's,' Gunnlaug's) desire for speech less.

56/4 *Lögberg*: the eminence at Þingvellir, the site of the *Alþingi*, from which all announcements of importance were made, whether by the Law-Speaker, who had his special place there, or by anyone else.

56/11 *Öxarárhólmr*: the river Öxará flows into the lake south of Þingvellir. As it approaches the lake it broadens and in it are several sandy islets, the largest of which is the island mentioned here on which it was customary to fight duels proposed at the *Alþingi*.

56/26 *Nú emk út á eyri*: Now I am ready to go out onto the island at Þingvellir (*á eyri alvangs* 'on the sandy flat of the public plain') with drawn sword. May God grant the poet complete (*gört*, n. adj. as adv.) victory. I shall cleave in two the shoulders of Hrafn (*hnakk Helgu lokka* 'the seat of the locks of Helga'), and finally with gleaming sword separate (*vinnk lausan*) the head of the ardent lover (*ljúfsvelgs* 'of the love-swallower') from his body.

57/8 *Veitat greppr, hvárr greppa*: The poet (Gunnlaug) does not know which of us poets must rejoice over victory. Here are swords (*bensigðum* 'wound-sickles') drawn — the edge is ready to bite into the leg. Though I am wounded (*pl.* for *sg.*), the woman (*þorna spöng* 'spangle (lit. thin plate of metal) of (brooch-) pins'), the young maid, alone and a widow, will hear that from the *þing*: the valour of her husband.

58/1 *halda skildi fyrir e-n*: In the regular form of *hólmganga* each principal had a second who protected him with a shield; not more than three shields could be used on each side. Blows were exchanged in order, the challenged party striking first. It was customary to fix a sum (usually three marks of silver as here) on payment of which the man who was worsted could buy himself off from the duel.

58/23 *Ok annan dag eftir í lögréttnu*: Soon after Skafti became Law-Speaker in 1004, the last great constitutional reform of the commonwealth period was instituted: the establishment of the

Fifth Court (*fimtardómr*), a court of appeal, which allowed every suit to find a legal settlement (cf *Nj.* 97, though the story there told of *Njál's* part in setting up this court is scarcely historical). It seems most probable that the abolition of duelling was due to this court, since it considerably reduced the chance of a legal deadlock.

58/29 *Þat hefir it þriðja þing verit fjölmennast*: 'That was one of the three most crowded Things ever held — the other two (*annat . . . it þriðja*) were after the burning of *Njál* and the Slaughter on the Heath.' Cf *Nj.* 137; *Heið.* is defective at the point where a description of the *þing* might be found.

59/11 *Alin vas rýgr at rógi*: The woman was born to cause enmity between men (*fira börnum*); the warrior (*runnr Gunnar* 'tree of the valkyrie,' of battle, i.e. Þorstein) was responsible for it. I was madly eager to possess (*eiga* 'have to wife') the maid (*auðs lág* 'log of riches'). Now, henceforth, dark eyes are of little use to me in glancing (*at títa*) towards the swan-glorious girl (*bauga lands lýsi-Gunnar* 'goddess of the light of the land of rings,' of the light of the arm, of gold).

60/3 *Brámáni skein brúna*: The hawk-bright eye (*brámáni* 'eyelash-moon') of the linen-decked (*hörvi glæstrar*) woman (*lauka brims Hristar* 'of the goddess of the surf of herbs,' of ale) shone on me under the lightsome heaven of her brows; but that glance (*geisli hvarma tungls* 'beam of the star of the eyelids') of the lady (*gollmens Friðar* 'of the goddess of the golden necklet') will work henceforth my woe (*ópurft*) and hers (*hringa Hlinar* 'of the goddess of rings').

60/14 *lokrekka innar af seti*: the *set* was the raised floor which ran along the side walls of a hall; people sat there during the day and slept there at night. The *lokrekka* was a small bed-chamber closed by a shutter fixed in position from the inside; in such a chamber the principal persons of a household would sleep. Its position here was beyond the end of the *set* at the gable-end furthest from the door.

61/17 *Grímr, Óláfr*: not known in other sources; the author probably took their names from the verse at 64/15.

61/27 *Lifangr*: mod. Levanger, on the eastern side of Trondheim Fjord, about fifty miles from Trondheim and nine from Stiklestad, where King Óláf the Saint fell.

62/21 *at hann legði bann fyrir*: in *Grett.* 19 Eirík is said to have abolished duelling in Norway.

63/14 *Veradalr*: mod. Verdal, the valley which runs up from Levanger and the coast to the mountains and Sweden. It makes a good road-route over the border; King Óláf the Saint returned this way to fight at Stiklestad.

63/17 *Súla*: mod. Sulstua, about 25 miles from Levanger.

64/12 Þórðr Kolbeinsson: see especially Bj. Hít. In *Skáldatal* he is said to have been a poet of Earl Eirík Hákonarson (on whom he composed two *drápur* still partially extant) and of King Ólaf the Saint. He lived at Hítarnes, about eighteen miles NW of Borg. It is unlikely that this verse was by Þórð or that a whole *erfidrápa* ever existed.

64/15 Hlóð, áðr Hrafní næði: Before he reached Hrafn, Gunnlaug struck down with his sharp (*þunnum*) sword Ólaf and Grím, rejoicing in battle (*hugreifum Göndlar þeys* 'glad in the wind of the valkyrie,' in battle). Brave and covered with blood he was the slayer of three bold men. The man (*Ullr unnviggs* 'god of the wave-steed') caused the death of men.

66/6 Oss gekk mætr á móti: Hrafn, the famous warrior (*mótrunnr* 'battle-tree'), in fierce attack (*hriðgervandi hjörva* 'making a storm of swords') ever pressed on to meet me in battle (*í dyn spjóta* 'in the clash of spears'). Here this morning on Dinganess of the Hörðamen much metal flew (*varð mörg malmflug* 'there was many a metal-flight') around Gunnlaug, warrior! (*hergerðandi hring-þollr* 'army-protecting (lit.-enclosing) ring-tree').

Hörða is usually emended to *hörðu* n. dat. sg. of *harðr* adj. 'hard.' Cf Intr. p. xii.

67/8 Vissak Hrafn, en Hrafní: I knew that Hrafn struck me with his sword (*hjalugguðum hrynfiski brynju* 'hilt-finned clanging fish of the mail-coat'), but the sharp edge bit into (*kom í*) Hrafn's leg, when the carrion-slitting eagle (the raven) got blood (*fen hlýra benja* 'liquid of warm wounds') to drink. The sword (*gunnsproti Gunnar runna* 'war-twig of the trees of the valkyrie,' of warriors) clove the head of Gunnlaug.

68/1 Roðit vas sverð, en sverða: My sword was reddened, but the warrior (*sverð-Rögnir* 'sword-god') wounded me with his sword (*gerði* aux. vb., *sverða* vb. inf. 'to sword'). Swords (*randgölkir* 'shield-monsters') were proved against shields over the sea. I know that blood-stained ravens (*blóðgögl* 'blood-goslings') stood in blood around my head (*skör* 'hair'); the wound-eager raven (*sárgammr* 'wound-vulture') had still to wade in blood (*þamma á sára* 'wade the river of wounds'). This verse-form with the double repetition (*sverð — sverða — sverð* etc) is called *iðurmæltr hátt* ('repetitive metre'); cf *Háttatal* v. 47 (Möbius II pp. 19, 131). This example is not quite perfect in line 3.

69/4 Björn, Þorgrímr: these kinsmen of Önund and the man Hrafn, said to be his nephew (69/9), are unknown from other sources.

69/24 Þorkell Hallkelsson: unknown in other sources. It is not certain whether he lived at Hraundalr ýtri or syðri (see map).

One settler took all the land there and his descendants were called Hraundælir (*Ld.* pp. 146, 245). It cannot be shown that Þorkel was related to these men. The children of Þorkel and Helga are nowhere else mentioned.

70/14 *Lagðak orms at armi*: I laid my good wife (*arms orms tróðu* 'stave of the serpent of the arm,' of gold) dead in my arms (*mér at armi*). God took away the life of the lady (*líns Lofnar* 'of the goddess of linen') Yet it is much heavier for me (*bliks beiðöndum* 'for the demander of the brightness'; part of a kenning for gold like *spannar blik* (gleam of the hand) or *brimlands blik* (gleam of the surf-land, sea)) to live after her (*bíða* 'to wait').

GLOSSARY

ABBREVIATIONS

<i>a.</i>	adjective	<i>md.</i>	middle voice
<i>abs.</i>	absolute(ly)	<i>n.</i>	neuter
<i>acc.</i>	accusative	<i>neg.</i>	negative
<i>adv.</i>	adverb(ial)	<i>nom.</i>	nominative
<i>anom.</i>	anomalous	<i>num.</i>	numeral
<i>art.</i>	article	<i>ord.</i>	ordinal
<i>aux.</i>	auxiliary	<i>p.</i>	past
<i>comp.</i>	comparative	<i>pl.</i>	plural
<i>conj.</i>	conjunction	<i>pp.</i>	past participle
<i>dat.</i>	dative	<i>prep.</i>	preposition(al)
<i>E-M</i>	einhverjum	<i>pres. (p.)</i>	present (participle)
<i>E-N</i>	einhvern	<i>pret. pres.</i>	preterite-present verb
<i>E-S</i>	einhvers	<i>pron.</i>	pronoun
<i>E-T</i>	eitthvert	<i>rel.</i>	relative
<i>E-U</i>	einhverju	<i>sg.</i>	singular
<i>f.</i>	feminine	<i>s-one</i>	someone
<i>gen.</i>	genitive	<i>s-thing</i>	something
<i>imp.</i>	imperative	<i>subj.</i>	subjunctive
<i>impers.</i>	impersonal	<i>sup.</i>	superlative
<i>indecl.</i>	indeclinable	<i>sv.</i>	strong verb
<i>inf.</i>	infinitive	<i>wv.</i>	weak verb
<i>m.</i>	masculine	<i>vb.</i>	verb

NOTE :—Personal and demonstrative pronouns are not glossed.

Á, *prep. with acc.* (of place, sense of motion or direction) to, towards, on, onto; (of time) Á EINN TÍMA at one time; HVÍTR Á HÁR blond of hair. *With dat.* (of place, sense of rest) on, in; (of time, in course of certain period) during; Á ÞVÍ SUMRI (during) that summer. Often used *abs.* SULLR ER Á (3I/II) there is a boil on it. See *vbs. for other abs. and prep. uses.*

Á, (*gen. sg.* ÁR), *f.* river.

ÁÐR, *conj.* before; *adv.* before, already.

AF, *prep. with dat.* from, off; because of (16/2I); VINSÆLL AF popular with; AF ÞVÍ EFNI from that cause; AF MIKLU AFLI with great strength; AF ÖNUNDI (69/6) by Ö., from Ö's side. See *vbs. for other abs. and prep. uses.*

AFARMENNI, *n.* very strong, mighty man.

AFBRAGÐ, *n.* s-thing or s-one markedly superior (E-S to s-thing).

- AFBRIGÐI, *n.* (*usually pl.*) deviation, offence.
- AFHUGA, *indecl. a.* VERÐA A. E-U to turn one's mind away from, forget s-thing.
- AFL, *n.* physical strength.
- AFLI, *m.* power, support, resources; FRÆNDAAFLI OK VINA (44/25) the backing (which he enjoys) of kinsmen and friends.
- AFREKSMAÐR, *m.* outstanding man, man of prowess.
- AFTR, *adv.* back.
- ÁGÆTR, *a.* famous, excellent.
- ÁKAFI, *m.* vehemence, eagerness; Í ÁKAFA impetuously; ÁKAFA *gen. sg. as adv.* extremely, extraordinarily.
- ÁKAFLIGA, *adv.* vigorously, eagerly, impetuously.
- ALBLÓÐUGR, *a.* all bloody; ALLR ALB. completely covered in blood.
- ALBÚINN, *a.* all, quite ready (E-s for s-thing).
- ALDR (-RS), *m.* age, life, old age; VIÐ A. advanced in years.
- ALDRI, *adv.* never.
- ÁLFT, *f.* swan.
- ALHEIÐINN, *a.* utterly heathen.
- ALHUGI, *m.* sincerity, earnestness.
- ALLFÁR, *a.* very few, inconsiderable number of.
- ALLGÓÐR, *a.* very good.
- ALLLÍTILL, *a.* very little; ALLLITLU SÍÐAR very shortly afterwards.
- ALLMIKILL, *a.* very great.
- ALLÓVÆNN, *a.* very unpromising, hopeless; NÚ ER KOMIT Í ALLÓVÆNT EFNI (35/15) things have got into a very unpromising state.
- ALLR, *a.* all, the whole of; ALLS *with neg.* (not) at all; ALLS HVERGI nowhere at all; *n. as adv.* completely; ALLT OFAN all the way, right down; ALLT EINS nevertheless, all the same.
- ALLVEL, *adv.* very well, very much.
- ALLVÆNLIGR, *a.* very promising, very attractive.
- ALLÆFR, *a.* very angry, furious.
- ALVÁPNAÐR, *a.* fully armed.
- ALÞINGI, *n.* general assembly (*note* 18/23).
- ALÞÝÐA, *f.* the mass of the people, the common people.
- ANDAST (AÐ), *uv. md.* to die.
- ANDLIT, *n.* face.
- ANN, *see* UNNA.
- ANNARR, *a. & pron.* one (of two); *num. ord.* second; other, next, next following; ANNAT (49/18) s-thing else; A . . EN other than, second to, next after (21/19); A . . . A (the) one . . . the other; A. HVÁRR (61/21) one or other; ANNARS STAÐAR elsewhere.

ARFR, *m.* inheritance.

ÁSAKA (AÐ), *vv.* to reproach, blame.

ÁST, *f.* love.

ÁSTARAUGU, *n. pl.* loving eyes, affectionate regard.

AT, *prep. with dat.* at, in, to, towards; for, as. AT (*scil.* BÆ) AUÐIGS BÓNDA at a rich farmer's; AUÐIGR AT FÉ rich in property, wealthy; NORRÆNN AT ÆTT Norwegian by birth; AT VERKKAUPI as a reward (*cf* 34/1 *etc.*); AT SÉR of, in oneself (*of one's qualities or accomplishments*; 69/28); (*of time, some definite point of time or arrival of some definite period*) AT NEFDUM DEGI on the stated day; AT ÖÐRU HAUSTI next autumn; AT KVELDI at evening-time; AT SUMRI when summer comes. *See vbs. for other abs. and prep. uses.*

AT, *conj.* that (*introduces indirect speech*); SEGIR HANN JARLI, AT HANN KVEÐST (63/4) he speaks to the earl and says that he . . . (*Confusion between HANN SEGIR AT, followed by indirect speech, and type of constr. found at 61/19 EN HANN SAGÐI SVÁ, KVAÐST . . .*).

AT, *rel. part.* who, which (60/19), that.

AT, *inf. part.* to.

ATBURÐR, *m.* occurrence, circumstance, event.

ATFANGADAGR, *m.* the day before a feast-day, eve.

ATFERLI, *n.* conduct, procedure.

ATGANGA, *f.* ATGANGR, *m.* attack, aggression (65/5); help, furtherance, mediation (25/18).

ÁTJÁN, *num.* eighteen.

ÁTRÚNAÐR, *m.* religious faith, belief.

ATSETA, *f.* residence, seat; Hafa ATSETU to reside.

ÁTTI, *see* EIGA.

AUÐIGR, *a.* rich, wealthy.

AUÐMAÐR, *m.* wealthy man.

AUÐR, *m.* wealth; A. FJÁR wealth in property.

AUGA, *n.* eye.

AURA, *see* EYRIR.

AUSTAN, *adv.* from the east (*note* 44/5).

AUSTMAÐR, *m.* easterner, Norwegian.

AUSTR, *n.* the east; *adv.* east, eastwards, in the east; KÓMU AUSTR VIÐ KONUNGAHELLU arrived in the east at K.

ÁVALLT, *adv.* always.

BÁÐIR, *a. & pron.* both; BÆÐI *n.* as *adv.* B . . . OK both . . . and (*often introduces more than a pair, as at 52/18*).

BAK, *n.* back; Á BAK E-M HESTI (54/6) onto a horse's back.

BANAHÖGG, *n.* death-blow.

BANN, *n.* ban; LEGGJA BANN FYRIR E-T to forbid s-thing.

BARIT, *see* BERJA.

BARN, *n.* child; VERA MEÐ BARNI to be with child.

BASTARÐR, *m.* bastard.

BAZTR, *see* BETRI.

BEIÐA (DD), *vv.* to ask, demand (E-N E-S s-one for s-thing); BÓNDI BEIDDI BÓTA FYRIR (25/24) the farmer demanded recompense (for it, the injury); B. E-N GERA E-T ask s-one to do s-thing. *Md.* ask for oneself; HANN BEIDDIST ÞANGAT (16/6) he asked if he might go there.

BEKKR, *m.* bench.

BERA, *sv.* 4. to bear, sustain; carry, bring (19/12); B. AF E-M (66/2) overcome s-one; B. ÚT abandon, expose (a child); B. SKARÐAN HLUT FYRIR E-M (35/12) to get the worst in one's dealings with s-one; *impers.* SEM RAUNIR (*acc.*) BAR Á (23/10) as experience proved.

BERJA (BARÐA, BÖRÐUM, BAR(I)ÐR, *vv.* to beat; *md.* to fight.

BERSERKR, *m.* berserk (*note* 36/5).

BETR, BEZT, *adv.* (*comp. & sup. of* VEL) better, best.

BETRI, BEZTR (BAZTR), *a.* (*comp. & sup. of* GÓÐR) better, best; INS BEZTA MANNS SONR son of one of the best men.

BÍÐA, *sv.* 1. to wait (E-S for s-one, s-thing).

BIÐJA, *sv.* 5. to ask (E-N E-S s-one for s-thing; E-S SÉR for s-thing for one self); ask in marriage (*with gen.*); command; JARL BAÐ TAKA (32/14) told (them) to seize; pray (E-S E-M for s-thing for s-one); B. E-M FORBÆNA (32/5) call down curses on s-one.

BILT, *a. n. only in phrase* E-M VERÐR BILT (69/18) s-one is struck with surprise or fear (and so incapable of action).

BINDA (BATT, BUNDUM, BUNDINN), *sv.* 3. to bind, tie up, bandage (66/4).

BJÓÐA, *sv.* 2. to offer (E-M E-T s-thing to s-one; AT GERA E-T to do s-thing); invite (E-M s-one); B. E-M ÞAR AT VERA (23/2 *etc.*) invite s-one to stay there; propose (61/1); B. E-M HÓLMGÖNGU challenge s-one to a duel.

BLÍÐLIGA, *adv.* agreeably, gently.

BLÍTT, *n. of* BLÍÐR *a., as adv.* affectionately, tenderly.

BLÓÐ, *n.* blood.

BLÓÐREFILL, *m.* sword-point.

BLÓÐUGR, *a.* blood-stained.

BLÆÐA (DD), *vv.* (*usually impers.*) E-M BLÆÐIR s-one bleeds.

BOÐ, *n.* message; offer, invitation (39/19, 47/3); (marriage-) feast (51/18 *etc.*).

BÓNDI (*pl.* BÆNDR), *m.* farmer, landowner; master of house or estate; husband; BÓNDASON (49/8) *m.* farmer's son.

BÓNORÐ, *n.* suit, proposal of marriage (VIÐ E-N for, to s-one).

BORGFIRÐINGR, *m.* man of Borgarfjord.

- BÓT, *f.* remedy; (*especially pl.* BÆTR) compensation, atonement.
 BRÁÐGERR, *a.* early mature, precocious.
 BRÁÐLIGA, *adv.* quickly.
 BRAGARLAUN, *n. pl.* reward for a poem.
 BRÁTT, *adv.* soon, quickly.
 BREGÐA, (BRÁ, BRUGÐUM, BRUGÐINN), *sv.* 3. (*with dat.*) to move (with idea of sudden movement); draw (a sword); B. AF deviate from, disregard (*abs.* 19/10).
 BREIÐÖX, (*acc. sg.* -ÖXI), *f.* broad-bladed axe.
 BRENNA, *f.* burning.
 BRESTA, *sv.* 3. to burst, break.
 BRÓÐIR (*pl.* BRÆÐR), *m.* brother.
 BRÓÐURSONR, *m.* brother's son, nephew.
 BROTT(U), Á B., Í B., *adv.* away; VERA Í BROTTU to be away, have left; VERÐA Á BROTTU leave.
 BROTTBÚNINGR, *m.* preparation for leaving; VERA Í BROTTBÚNINGI to be making ready to leave.
 BROTTFERÐ, *f.* departure.
 BRÚÐGUMI, *m.* bridegroom.
 BRÚÐLAUP, *n.* marriage, wedding (*also* BRÚÐKAUP *n.* 46/1).
 BRÚÐR, *f.* bride.
 BRYGGJA, *f.* gangway; quay, jetty; LUNDÚNABRYGGJUR the port of L.
 BRÆÐR, *see* BRÓÐIR.
 BÚ, *n.* household, farm, home: FARA TIL BÚS MEÐ E-M (69/26) to set up house with s-one, go to live with s-one.
 BÚA (BJÓ, BJUGGUM, BÚINN), *sv.* 7. to prepare, make ready (21/10 *etc*); dress; live, dwell (15/6 *etc*); B. UM (66/14) tend, do what is necessary for. *Md.* BÚAST to get (oneself) ready (TIL E-S for s-thing); B. TIL ÞINGS get ready to go to the assembly. *Impers.* (VAR) BÚIT VIÐ E-U (48/11) s-thing nearly happened. *Pp.* BÚINN ready, dressed (30/22 *etc*); B. TIL E-S ready, willing for s-thing; (VIÐ) SVÁ BÚIT (with) matters standing thus (26/8), the way things are (35/14); VILDI EIGI SVÁ BÚIT HAFA (25/24) would not let the matter rest there.
 BÚÐ, *f.* booth, temporary building (*note* 16/12).
 BÚÐARTÓFT, *f.* site of booth, space enclosed by walls of booth.
 BÚÐARVEGGR, *m.* wall of booth.
 BÚNINGR, *m.* outfit, dress.
 BÝÐ(R), *pres. sg.* BJÓÐA.
 BYRR, *m.* fair wind; *impers.* E-M GEFR BYR s-one gets a fair wind; ÞEGAR BYR GAF as soon as there was a favourable wind.
 BÝST, *pres. sg. md.* BÚA.
 BÆÐI, *see* BÁÐIR.
 BÆÐIR, *p. subj.* BIÐJA.

BÆN, *f.* prayer, request.

BÆR, *m.* farmstead; enclosed settlement, town (62/26).

BÆTA (TT), *vv.* to improve; compensate (E-M E-T E-U s-one for s-thing with s-thing).

BÆTR, *see* BÓT.

BÖRÐUST, *see* BERJA.

DAGR, *m.* day.

DALR, *m.* valley.

DANSKR, *a.* Danish.

DAPR, -LIGR, *a.* sad, dejected.

DAUÐDAGI, *m.* kind of death, death.

DAUÐR, *a.* dead.

DEILA (LD), *vv.* to deal out, divide; fall out, quarrel; D. (KAPPI) VIÐ E-N (28/21) contend (in fighting spirit) with s-one.

DEYFA (FÐ), *vv.* to make dull, blunt.

DÓTTIR (*pl.* DÆTR), *f.* daughter.

DRAGA (DRÓ, DRÓGUM, DREGINN), *sv.* 6. to draw (Á HÖND SÉR on to one's hand), pull; D. SPOTT AT (63/3) cover with ridicule, make a mock of (E-U, E-M s-thing, s-one); *impers.* SEM TIL DRÓ (61/12) as things were going (in the course of fate); *md.* (ÞÚ) DREGST TIL FJANDSKAPAR VIÐ MIK (56/9) are making yourself my enemy.

DRÁPA, *f.* laudatory poem (*note* 33/13); ÞÓTTI ÞÉR HANN EIGI DRÁPUNNAR VERÐR (43/15) did you not think he was worth the *drápa*-form?

DRAUMR, *m.* dream.

DREKKA, *sv.* 3. to drink.

DRENGR (-J-), *m.* boy; good fellow (61/4), brave man (62/11).

DREPA, *sv.* 5. to strike; kill.

DREYMA (MÐ), *vv.* to dream, *usually impers.*; D. E-N (*acc.*) s-one dreams; E-T (*nom. or acc.*) D. E-N (*acc.*) s-thing appears to s-one in a dream, s-one dreams of s-thing.

DRÓTTNING, *f.* queen.

DUGA (GÐ, -AT), *vv.* (*with dat.*) suffice, help, serve; *impers.* EN ÞÓ MYNDI MÉR ENN VEL DUGA (65/16) but yet my strength would still hold out, it would still be well with me.

DVELJA (DVALÐA, DVAL(I)ÐR), *vv.* to delay (63/18); *md.* to stay.

DYFLINN, *f.* Dublin.

DÆTR, *see* DÓTTIR.

EÐA, *conj.* or; and, but (*often introducing questions*).

EF, *conj.* if, whether.

EFNA (ND), *vv.* to fulfil, perform.

EFNI, *n.* material; matter, cause (18/11); state, circumstances (45/22).

EFNILIGR, *a.* promising.

EFSTR, *sup. a.* uppermost, highest, last (of series, *time and place*).

EFTIR, *prep. with acc. (of time)* after; *E.* E-N after s-one's death; *with dat. (of place)* behind, after; according to, in accordance with (30/6); following a certain direction, along; *E.* ÞRÁNDHEIMI following the coast of Þrándheim; *E.* TÚNINU (54/7) along, over the *tún*. *Adv.* after(wards), behind; ANNAN DAG EFTIR (on the) next day.

EFTIRBÁTR, *m.* boat in tow; VERA *E.* E-S to be s-one's inferior.

EIGA (Á, ÁTTA, ÁTTR), *pret. pres.* to own, have; have to wife; ought (to be, 32/8); have to, must (42/20); *E.* VIÐ E-N (34/20) have dealings with s-one; *E.* TAL VIÐ E-N have talk with s-one; *md.* EIGAST VIÐ (55/4) contend, quarrel, fight.

EIGI, *adv.* not.

EIGN, *f.* property (especially in land).

EINART, *adv.* incessantly.

EINN, *num., a., & pron.* one, a certain (16/16); alone (28/22); EIN VAR ÞÁ TUNGA Á ENGLANDI SEM Í NÓREGI there was then the same language in *E.* as in *N.*; EINS the same.

EINNHYVERR, *pron.* one, some, a certain.

EINTALAT, *pp. n.* VAR ÞEIM *E.* UM they talked of nothing but.

EINURÐ, *f.* frankness, reliability, good faith.

EIRA (RÐ), *vv. (with dat.)* to spare; *impers.* E-M EIRIR ILLA (42/29) it does not suit, please s-one.

EKKI, *adv.* not; *see* ENGI.

ELDASKÁLI, *m.* parlour, room where fire was kept up (probably where cooking was done and where people would sit in the evening).

ELLA, *adv.* otherwise, instead; EÐA . . . ELLA or else.

ELLRI, ELLSTR, *a. (comp. & sup. of GAMALL)* elder, eldest.

EN, *conj.* but, and; than.

ENDA, *conj.* and indeed, moreover, in any case (44/18).

ENDA (ND.), *vv.* to end; *md.* ENDAST VEL E-M turn out well for s-one.

ENGI, *pron.* no, no one; EKKI nothing.

ENGLANDSFAR, *n.* ship sailing to England.

ENGLANDSHAF, *n.* North Sea.

ENN, *adv.* yet, still, again (i.e. continuing after pause).

ER, *rel. part.* who, which, that; where, when, since.

ERENDI, *n.* mission, purpose, business.

ERFIÐR, *a.* difficult, troublesome; *impers.* VERÐR E-M ERFITT it is hard work for s-one (16/22); s-one is troubled (16/27).

ERNIR, *see* ÖRN.

EY (-J-), *f.* island.

EYGR, *a.* with eyes (of a certain kind); E. MANNA BEZT with the finest (very fine) eyes.

EYRIR (*pl.* AURAR), *m.* ounce (*note* 19/20).

FÁ (FEKK, FENGUM, FENGINN), *sv.* 7. to get, get hold of; FÁ ÞVÍLÍKAN DAUÐDAGA SEM (32/12) suffer such a death as; FÁ E-M E-T provide, procure s-thing for s-one (41/9 *etc.*); FÁ E-M FARI (*dat. sg.*) get a passage for s-one; FÁ (*with gen.*) marry (49/20, 56/9); FÁ E-M E-T Í HENDR (19/24) deliver s-thing to s-one; EF EK FENGA AT DREKKA NÖKKUT (65/16) if I could get s-thing to drink; *with pp.* succeed in, be able to (51/15, 61/10).

FADIR (FÖÐUR, *pl.* FEÐR), *m.* father.

FADMLAG, *n.* embrace.

FAGNA (AÐ), *vv.* (*with dat.*) to welcome; *impers.* 20/10.

FAGNAÐR, *m.* joy, delight; MEÐ FAGNAÐI with pleasure.

FAGR (FEGRI, FEGRSTR), *a.* fair, lovely, beautiful.

FÁLÁTR, *m.* taciturn.

FALL, *n.* fall, death in battle.

FALLA, *sv.* 7. to fall; F. FYRIR E-M fall before (the onslaught of) s-one.

FANG, *n.* that with which one embraces; grasp, embrace, arms (70/12); wrestling-grapple, bout; ÞÁ VAR KOMIT SAMAN FANGI MEÐ ÞEIM GUNNLAUGI (49/10) then he and G. were brought together in a bout.

FAR, *n.* passage; TAKA FAR(I) to take a passage; FÁ E-M FARI get a passage for s-one.

FÁR, *a.* few; LEGGJA FÁTT TIL to say little.

FARA, *sv.* 6. to go, travel; LÉT ÞAU ORÐ UM FARA (41/6) let word go round; happen (21/1); suit; OK FÓR ALLVEL (22/5) and it (his hair) suited him admirably; F. Í. MANNJÖFNUÐ enter into comparisons between men; F. RÁÐUM FRAM (35/17) forward a design act, on advice; *impers.* E-M FERR (VEL, ILLA, *etc.*) (34/22, 65/26) s-one behaves (well, badly, *etc.*).

FARAREFNI, *n.* wares, merchandise, with which to pay for expenses of travel.

FARMAÐR, *m.* seafarer, merchant.

FASTNA (AÐ), *vv.* to betroth; F. SÉR KONU betroth a woman to oneself.

FÁTALAÐR, *a.* quiet, of few words.

FÉ (*gen.* FJÁR), *n.* cattle; property, wealth, money.

FEÐGAR, *m. pl.* father and son(s).

FEÐR, *see* FADIR.

FEGINN, *a.* glad, happy; F. E-M happy to see s-one.

FÉGJÖF, *f.* gift (of money or treasure).

FEGRST, *see* FAGR.

FÉHIRÐIR, *m.* treasurer.

FÉLAGI, *m.* partner, comrade, friend.

FÉLÍTILL, *a.* poor.

FELLA (LLD), *vv.* to fell, make fall (*with cogn. acc.* 49/14).

FENGA, *p. subj.* FÁ.

FERÐ, *f.* journey, voyage.

FESTA (ST), *vv.* to fasten, betroth; F. SÉR KONU betroth a woman to oneself.

FESTARKONA, *f.* formally betrothed woman (*notes* 23/20, 30/4).

FESTARMÆR (*gen. sg.* -MEYJAR), *f.* betrothed girl, bride-to-be.

FIMM, *num.* five; FIMMTI, *num. ord.* fifth.

FINNA, *sv.* 3. to find, meet, visit; perceive, feel (63/2); F. E-T (AT) E-M note s-thing about s-one (*with disapproval*), find fault with s-one (29/25); *md.* FINNAST meet (one another).

FJALL, *n.* mountain.

FJANDSKAPR, *m.* enmity, hostility (VIÐ E-N against, towards s-one).

FJÁREIGN, *f.* possession of wealth, wealth.

FJARKOMINN, *a.* far removed (*in obligation*); F. TIL E-S (68/13) under no obligation to do s-thing.

FJÁRLÁN, *n.* money-loan.

FJARRI, *adv.* far away; AT ÞÚ VÆRIR FJARRI AT SKILJA OKKR (58/21) that you were (too) far away to separate us.

FJÓRIR, FJÓRAR, FJÖGUR, *num.* four.

FJÖLMENNI, *n.* crowd, mass of people.

FJÖLMENNR (-ARI, -ASTR), *a.* with a large following (55/17 *etc.*), crowded (58/29).

FJÖRÐR, *m.* fjord, firth.

FLEIRI, FLESTR, *a.* (*comp. & sup. of* MARGR) more, most.

FLJÚGA (FLÓ, FLUGUM, FLOGINN), *sv.* 2. to fly; F. AT (18/9 *etc.*) approach in flight.

FLOKKR, *m.* sequence of verses without refrain (*note* 33/13).

FLYTJA (FLUTTA, FLUTTR), *vv.* to carry, convey (26/21), ferry (47/12); F. ÚTAN (26/16) take abroad (*from Iceland*); press, urge (45/11); F. (FRAM) KVÆÐI recite a poem; *md.* be told, become known (51/14).

FÓL, *n.* fool.

FÓLK, *n.* people.

FORBÆNIR, *f. pl.* curses, evil wishes.

FORN, *a.* old, ancient.

FÓSTRÓÐIR, *m.* foster-brother (*note* 31/9).

FÓTHÖGGVA, *sv.* 7. F. E-N chop off s-one's foot or leg.

FÓTR (*dat. sg.* FÆTI, *pl.* FÆTR), *m.* foot, leg.

FRÁ, *prep. with dat.* from; concerning; SEGJA FRÁ E-U tell of s-thing; *adv.* away; ÞAÐAN Í FRÁ from then on.

FRÁFALL, *n.* death.

FRAM (FRAMAR, FRAMA(R)ST), *adv.* forward. NÓREGSMÖNNUM ÞÓTTI EIRÍKR JARL MIKLU FRAMAR (40/12) the N. thought Earl E. to be much 'further forward,' more eminent.

FRAMGJARN, *a.* eager, eager to excel, ambitious.

FRAMMI, *adv.* further, out; HAFA E-T (Í) FRAMMI (28/29) to bring s-thing forward, show, use s-thing.

FRÁSÖGN, *f.* narrative, account; VERA TIL FRÁSAGNAR (UM E-T) (64/7) to be there to tell the story (of s-thing).

FREISTA (AÐ), *vv.* (with *gen.*) to try, test, make trial of.

FREMJA (FRAMÐA, FRAM(I)ÐR), *vv.* to forward; perform, hold (58/28).

FREST, *n.* respite, interval; Á ÞRIGGJA NÁTTA FRESTI in three days' time.

FRESTA (AÐ), *vv.* (with *dat.*) to delay, put off; *md.* FRESTAST be delayed.

FRÉTTA (TT), *vv.* to hear of, learn; F. TIL E-S hear news of s-one (61/25).

FREYÐA (DD), *vv.* to froth.

FRÍÐLAND, *n.* friendly retreat, place which offers free asylum.

FRÍÐR, *a.* beautiful, handsome.

FRÓÐR, *a.* learned, well-informed.

FRUMVAXTA, *indecl. a.* just grown up.

FRÆGÐ, *f.* fame.

FRÆGR, *a.* famous.

FRÆKNLIGA, *adv.* bravely.

FRÆNDA AFLI, *m.* powerful family-connections; *see* AFLI.

FRÆNDI (*pl.* FRÆNDR), *m.* kinsman.

FRÆNDSEMI, *f.* kinship.

FUGL, *m.* bird.

FULLTING, *n.* help, support (TIL E-S in s-thing).

FUNDR, *m.* meeting, encounter, battle; FARA Á FUND E-S to go to meet s-one.

FURÐA, *f.* a marvel; FURÐU *gen. sg. as adv.* wonderfully, extremely.

FYLGJA (GÐ), *vv.* (with *dat.*) to accompany; follow up, pursue (29/11); GUNNLAUGR FANN AT HÉR FYLGÐI MIKIT HÁÐ (63/2) G. realised that great scorn went with this.

FYLGJA, *f.* attendant spirit, fetch (*note* 18/6).

FYRIR, *prep.* with *acc.* (of *place*, *sense of motion or direction*) and with *dat.* (*sense of rest*): before, in front of; with *acc.* (of *time*) before; for, because of; F. SAKAR E-S on account of s-thing; with *dat.* (of *time*) ago; F. FIMM NÁTTUM five days ago; over, at the head of (*abs.* 46/13); STÝRIMAÐR F. SKIPINU skipper of the ship; HRAFN VAR F. ÞEIM Í HVÍVETNA H. surpassed them in everything; FYRIR MÉR (35/12) at my

hands; FALLA, HNÍGA F. E-M fall before the hand of s-one. *Adv.* ahead, before, in the way (54/8), first; ER FYRIR VAR (17/18) who was there before, first. FYRIR ÞVÍ AT *conj.* because. *See vbs. for other abs. and prep. uses.*

FYRIRGEFA, *sv.* 5. to forgive (E-M E-T s-one for s-thing).

FYRR(I), FYRST, *comp. & sup. adv.* earlier, before; FYRRI EN before; first (42/18 *etc.*). First.

FÆÐ, *f.* fewness; coldness; *see* LEGGJA.

FÆÐA (DD), *vv.* to give birth to (18/7); F. UPP rear, bring up; *md.* FÆÐAST UPP be brought up.

FÆRA (RÐ), *vv.* to bring, carry, take (E-T E-M s-thing to s-one), put (66/14); F. KVÆÐI present a poem (to the person in whose honour it is composed); F. E-T Í KAPPMÆLI (42/26) bring s-thing into dispute, make a quarrel of s-thing; F. Í LIÐINN (49/24) set (in joint); F. ÚT VEGGINA (16/20) enlarge the space between the walls (and in doing so, build up and level the walls themselves).

FÆRI, *p. subj.* FARA.

FÆTI, *see* FÓTR.

FÖÐURLEIFÐ, *f.* patrimony, inherited estate.

FÖRUNAUTR, *m.* (travelling-) companion.

GÁ (Ð), *vv.* (with *gen.*) to heed, care about.

GAKK, *imp. sg.* GANGA.

GAMALL, *a.* old.

GAMAN, *n.* amusement, pleasure; VERÐR E-M GAMAN AT E-U (24/9) s-one finds amusement in s-thing.

GANGA (GEKK, GENGUM, GENGINN), *sv.* 7. to go, walk; (of ships) sail; be current (33/7); G. HALTR limp; G. Á HÓLM (*note* 35/8); G. Á SKIP board a ship; G. AT (E-U) approach (s-thing); G. EFTIR go accordingly, be fulfilled (18/14); G. FRAM (66/3): come forward; G. Í E-T (49/9) enter on, take on s-thing; FRAM Í VATNIT ANNAT GEKK NES LÍTIT (63/22) a little headland projected out into one of the lakes; G. Í MÓT E-M go towards s-one, attack s-one (64/10); G. TIL TALS VIÐ E-N (52/21) go to talk to s-one; G. UPP Á E-N (34/23) oppress s-one; G. VIÐ (*abs.* 30/24) walk on, put weight on (his foot); E-T GENGR E-M TIL E-S (65/28) s-thing makes s-one do s-thing; *impers.* GENGR (VEL, ILLA) E-M (49/10) it goes (well, badly) for s-one; *md.* GANGAST AT (64/9) 'go at one another,' start fighting, fight.

GANGA, *f.* walking, going, procession; BREGÐA GÖNGU (52/20) to cease moving about together, disperse (of women at a feast, where it was customary for them to keep together in one group).

- GAUMR, *m.* heed, attention; GEFA GAUM AT E-U to take heed of, pay attention to s-thing.
- GAUTAR, *m. pl.* Gautlanders.
- GEFA, *sv.* 5. to give (E-T E-M s-thing to s-one); give in marriage; G. GOTT HLJÓÐ TIL (39/29) give (it) a good hearing.
- GEGNT, *prep. with dat.* opposite.
- GEGNUM, í G., *prep. with acc.* through.
- GERA (RÐ, GERR), *vv.* to do, make; GER AF DRAUMINUM make of the dream, explain it; GERIÐ FYRIR MÍN ORÐ (32/16) for the sake of my words, do s-thing (specified in next clause); G. AT (E-U) do s-thing about (s-thing), repair, exert influence (*often used abs.*); EN FENGU ÞÓ EKKI AT GERT (61/10) but yet they could do nothing about it; ÞÓTT ÞETTA VÆRI AT GERT (69/9) even though this was done (towards it). *Md.* become; *impers.* GERIST BRÁTT VEL MEÐ ÞEIM (42/10) they soon become on good terms.
- GERLA, *adv.* completely, fully, clearly.
- GERSIMI, *f.* valuable object, treasure; G. SEM MEST as great a treasure as possible, the greatest treasure.
- GETA, *sv.* 5. to get, get hold of, learn (50/16); *with pp.* manage to, be able to (60/17).
- GEYMA (MÐ), *vv.* (*usually with gen.*) to heed, notice, take care of.
- GIFTA, *f.* good fortune.
- GIFTA (FT), *vv.* to give in marriage (KONU E-M a woman to s-one).
- GILDR, *a.* worthy.
- GISTA (ST), *vv.* to visit, be a guest; G. AT E-S be a guest, spend the night, at s-one's home.
- GJAFORÐ, *n.* match, marriage (of a woman).
- GJALDA (GALT, GULDUM, GOLDINN), *sv.* 3. to pay, repay (E-T E-M s-thing to s-one).
- GJARNA, *adv.* willingly, readily, eagerly, very much (45/15).
- GJÖF (*pl.* GJAFAR), *f.* gift.
- GLAÐR, *a.* glad; OK ÞÓTTI (HONUM) GLAÐARA AT TALA VIÐ HELGU (27/2) and he thought it more pleasant to talk to Helga.
- GLEÐI, *f.* merriment.
- GLÍMA, *f.* wrestling (*note* 49/9); *pl.* wrestling-bouts.
- GOÐI, *m.* chieftain (and in heathen times temple-priest; *note* 24/12).
- GOÐORÐ, *n.* the authority of a *goði*.
- GÓÐR, *a.* good, fine, noble, valuable.
- GRÁTA, *sv.* 7. to weep (E-T over s-thing).
- GREIÐA (DD), *vv.* to clear the way, arrange; G. E-T E-M pay, deliver s-thing to s-one; G. AF HÖNDUM pay out.
- GREIÐI, *m.* assistance for guest or traveller, entertainment.
- GRÍÐ, *n. pl.* quarter.

GRÍPA, *sv.* 1. to grasp, seize; G. TIL E-S reach for, seize hold of s-thing.

GRIPR, *m.* article of value.

GULL, *n.* gold.

GULLHRINGR, *m.* gold ring, bracelet.

GÆFIÐ, *p. subj.* GEFA.

GÆR, *adv.* í GÆR yesterday.

GÖFUGR, *a.* noble, of high birth.

HÁÐ, *n.* scorn, mockery.

HAF, *n.* sea, ocean.

HAFNA (FÐ), *vv.* to have; hold; SAGÐI SIK HAFNA AT FÆRA HONUM KVÆÐI (39/13) said he had a poem to present to him.

HAFNA (AÐ), *vv.* (*with dat.*) to give up, abandon.

HALDA (HELT, HELDUM, HALDINN), *sv.* 7. (*with acc.*) to hold, keep, uphold, support (21/21); HELT HANN ÞAT RÍKI UNDIR KNÚT KONUNG (46/14) he held that kingdom subject to King K.; (*with dat.*) to hold, have hold of, keep (51/15); H. SKILDI FYRIR E-N hold the shield before s-one in a duel (*note* 58/1); H. E-U FYRIR E-M (48/9) withhold s-thing from s-one. HALDA SÁRT Á E-U (68/14) feel grievously the effects of s-thing, suffer bitterly from s-thing.

HÁLFR, *a.* half.

HALLKVÆMR (*comp.* HALLKVÆMRI 32/10), *a.* suitable, useful, profitable.

HALTR, *a.* lame.

HANDAN, *adv.* from beyond; FYRIR HANDAN *prep.* *with acc.* beyond, on the further side of.

HÁR, *n.* hair.

HARÐLYNDR, *a.* hard-tempered, severe.

HARÐR (-ARI, -ASTR), *a.* hard, stern, resolute, harsh.

HÁTTA (AÐ), *vv.* to arrange; bring about; *impers.* SVÁ ER HÁTTAT (18/25) it so happens, the position is this.

HÁTTR, *m.* way, manner, quality, kind; (*especially pl.*) conduct, customs, way of life; *gen.* MEIRA HÁTTAR of more consequence.

HAUST, *n.* autumn.

HÁVAÐAMAÐR, *m.* arrogant, high-handed, aggressive man.

HEÐAN, *adv.* hence, from here.

HEFNA (ND), *vv.* to avenge (E-S s-one, s-thing); *impers.* 69/8; H. (Á) E-M E-S take revenge on s-one for s-thing.

HÉGÓMI, *m.* nonsense, empty words.

HEIÐR, *f.* moor (*cf note* 44/7).

HEILL, *a.* well, sound; true, upright; EIGI HEIL pregnant; MÆL DRENGJA HEILASTR well spoken! (*the exclamation conveyed by the imp. form of the verb*). *More literally:* There you speak as the best of fine fellows!

- HEIM, *adv.* home(wards); back (58/23).
 HEIMA, *adv.* at home; at, by the house (54/6).
 HEIMAMAÐR, *m.* member of household.
 HEIMAN, *adv.* from home.
 HEIMBOÐ, *n.* invitation; feast, gathering.
 HEIMFERÐ, *f.* journey home.
 HEIMLEIÐIS, *adv.* homeward.
 HEIMTA (MT), *vv.* to fetch; claim, demand.
 HEITA, *sv.* 7. to call; call upon, invoke (Á E-N TIL E-S s-one for s-thing, 49/11); be called, named (15/1 *etc.*); promise (E-U E-M s-thing to s-one, 36/18, 37/7).
 HEITAST (AÐ), *vv. md.* to threaten (AT GERA E-T to do s-thing).
 HEITKONA, *f.* woman promised in marriage but not legally betrothed (*note* 30/4), promised bride.
 HEITR, *a.* hot.
 HELDR, *comp. adv.* rather, (any) more (EN than); HELDR EN EIGI (58/10) rather than not, rather more than less; EIGI (EKKI . . .) AT HELDR none the more, nevertheless; HVÁRT AT HELDR (64/2) whichever.
 HELZT, *sup. adv.* especially, chiefly.
 HENDA (ND), *vv.* to grasp, take hold of; H. GAMAN AT E-U (16/8) take delight in s-thing.
 HENDI, HENDR, *see* HÖND.
 HÉR, *adv.* here; in this (45/21), with this (63/2).
 HERÐIMIKILL, *a.* broad-shouldered.
 HERJA (AÐ), *vv.* to harry, ravage, go plundering; H. TIL ENGLANDS attack, lead an army against E.
 HERNAÐR, *m.* raiding, warfare; BÚAST Í HERNAÐ to get ready to go on a rading expedition.
 HERR, *m.* host, army.
 HERRA, *m.* lord, sire.
 HERSIR, *m.* local chieftain in Norway (*note* 15/3).
 HESTR, *m.* horse, stallion.
 HEYRA (RÐ), *vv.* hear, listen to (42/14).
 HINGAT, *adv.* hither, (towards) here.
 HINN, *pron.* the other, the former.
 HIRÐMAÐR, *m.* retainer, courtier; one who has sworn personal allegiance to prince and taken his place amongst select body of prince's retainers.
 HITTA (TT), *vv.* to find, meet; *md.* HITTAST meet (one another).
 HJÁ, *prep. with dat.* beside, by, with; *adv.* VERA HJÁ to be present; STANDA, SITJA HJÁ stand, sit by.
 HJÁLMR, *m.* helmet.
 HJALT, *n.* cross-piece on sword-handle; *usually pl.* HJÖLT referring to both pommel and cross-guard of sword.
 HJQ, *see* HÖGGVA.

- HLAÐ, *n.* paving (22/20; of stamped earth, gravel or larger stones, in front of farm); HLAÐ (*in* HLAÐBÚINN) woven band or border, often embroidered with gold thread.
- HLAÐBÚINN, *a.* with embroidered borders; *see* HLAÐ.
- HLAUPA (HLJÓP, HLJÓPUM, HLAUPINN), *sv.* 7. to leap, run; H. AT (55/3) run up; HLJÓPU FEÐR ÞEIRA ÞEGAR Í MILLIM (58/10) their fathers sprang between (them) at once.
- HLÍFARLAUSS, *a.* uncovered, defenceless.
- HLJÓÐ, *n.* silence, a hearing, attention; GEFA H. TIL to give a hearing; FÁ HLJÓÐ gain a hearing; KVEÐJA SÉR HLJÓÐS call for attention (to what one has to say).
- HLÓ, *see* HLÆJA.
- HLUNNR, *m.* roller (for launching and landing ship), stocks; RÁÐA SKIPI TIL HLUNNS to lay up a ship on the stocks.
- HLUTI, *m.* part, lot, share.
- HLUTR, *m.* lot; part, thing.
- HLÝÐA (DD), *vv.* (*with dat.*) to listen to.
- HLÝÐISAMT, *a. n.* VERÐR H. it does, serves, goes well.
- HLÆJA (HLÓ, HLÓGUM, HLEGINN), *sv.* 6. to laugh.
- HNÉ, *see* HNÍGA.
- HNEIGJA (GÐ), *vv.* (*with acc. or dat.*) to bend, bow, incline.
- HNEKKJA (KKÐ), *vv.* (*with dat.*) to drive back; *intrans.* withdraw, fall back (65/9).
- HNÍGA (HNÉ, HNIGUM, HNIGINN), *sv.* 1. to sink down, fall dead.
- HNIPINN, *a.* downcast, sad.
- HÓFSMAÐR, *m.* moderate man.
- HÓGVÆRR, *a.* mild, calm, unaggressive.
- HÓLMGANGA, *f.* duel (*note* 35/8).
- HÓLMR, *m.* island; dwelling site; GANGA Á HÓLM to fight a duel.
- HOPA (AÐ), *vv.* (H. UNÐAN 54/8) to draw back, recoil.
- HORFA (FÐ), *vv.* to turn (in a certain direction); H. Á E-T (70/4) look at, gaze at s-thing; *impers.* HORFIR TIL E-S s-thing looks like happening; TIL SLÍKS ÓFRIÐAR SEM NÚ HORFIR HÉR Í ENGLANDI (46/20) with such a war as is now in prospect here in E.
- HÓT, *n. pl.* threats.
- HRAUSTR (-ARI, -ASTR), *a.* brave, bold, valiant.
- HRINGR, *m.* ring, circle.
- HRJÓTA, *sv.* 2. (H. UPP 58/8) to rebound, start up, shoot up.
- HROSS, *n.* horse, (*especially*) mare.
- HRYGGJA (GÐ), *vv.* to distress, worry.
- HRÆÐA (DD), *vv.* to frighten; *md.* HRÆÐAST be afraid (E-T of s-thing).
- HRÆPA (PT), *vv.* to slander, defame.
- HÚS, *n.* building, room, house; *pl.* complex of buildings, farmhouse.

HÚSFREYJA, *f.* mistress of household, wife.

HÚSKARL, *m.* manservant, farm labourer.

HÚSMÆNIR, *m.* house-ridge.

HVAÐAN, *adv.* whence, from where; KONUNGR SPURÐI HVAÐAN AF LÖNDUM HANN VÆRI (33/11) the king asked which country he was from.

HVAR, *adv.* where; HVAR SEM wherever.

HVÁRR, *pron.* (H. ER) which; each; OK ER NÚ KOSTR, HVÁRR ER ÞÚ VILL (63/29) and now there is the choice, whichever you wish; *pl.* each side, party (63/20, 64/1).

HVÁRRGI, *pron.* neither; H. ÞEIRA neither of them; HVÁR(T)KI *n.* as *adv.* H. . . . NÉ neither . . . nor.

HVÁRRRTVEGGJA, *pron.* both, each of two; MENN . . . HVÁRIRTVEGGJU (55/13) both parties of men.

HVÁRT, *adv.* whether; HVÁRT (AT) HELDR (64/2) whichever.

HVAT, *pron.* what; HVAT MANNA (31/5) what sort of man; H. ER FÆTI ÞÍNUM (31/10) what is the matter with your foot?

HVATVETNA, *pron. n.* whatsoever, anything at all, everything.

HVÉ, *adv.* how.

HVERGI, *adv.* nowhere; ALLS H. nowhere at all.

HVERNIG, *adv.* how; SPYRR ÞÓRORMR, HVERNIG SVERÐ ÞAT VÆRI (36/1) Þ. asks what that sword was like.

HVERR, *pron.* who, which, what; each, every; HVERJU, *n. dat. sg.* with what, how (27/25, 38/17 etc).

HVERSU, *adv.* how.

HVERVETNA, *adv.* wheresoever, everywhere.

HVÍ, *adv.* why.

HVÍLA (LD), *vv.* to rest, sleep.

HVÍTI, *f.* blondness, brightness of hair and complexion.

HVÍTR, *a.* white, fair, blond (*but cf note 52/24*).

HVÍVETNA, *see* HVATVETNA.

HYGGI, *p. subj.* HÖGGVA.

HYGGJA (HUGÐA, HUG(A)ÐR), *vv.* to think, believe; H. (GOTT, ILLT) TIL E-S think of s-thing in prospect (with pleasure, with distaste).

HYLJA (HULÐA, HUL(I)ÐR), *vv.* to hide, cover.

HÆGRI, *comp. a.* right; INNI HÆGRI HENDI with the right hand.

HÆTTA (TT), *vv.* (*with dat.*) to risk, venture; H. Á E-T, TIL E-S risk (doing) s-thing.

HÆTTR, *a.* dangerous, exposed to danger; *impers.* E-M ER HÆTT VIÐ E-U (60/18) s-one is in danger of s-thing.

HÖFÐINGI (-J-), *m.* chieftain, man of rank, leader.

HÖFÐINGJABRAGÐ, *n.* look, bearing of a chieftain.

HÖFUÐ, *n.* head; HÖFUÐSÁR *n.* head-wound.

HÖGGVA (HJÓ, HJUGGUM, HÖGGVINN), *sv. 7.* to strike, cut;

H. TIL (*abs.* 58/8) make, deliver a blow; H. TIL E-S strike at s-thing; H. UNÐAN E-M FÓTINN (65/7-9) cut off s-one's foot; *with cogn. acc.* 65/7-8.

HÖND (*gen. dat. sg.* HANDAR, HENDI; *pl.* HENDR), *f.* hand; AF VÁRRI HENDI on our part; FYRIR SÍNA HÖND on one's own behalf; TIL HANDA E-M on s-one's behalf, for s-one; STANDA TIL HANDA (19/3) to be, be available, exist; TAKA E-M Í HÖND (23/25) take s-one's hand (in form of handshake).

Í, *prep. with acc.* into, to; HJÓ Í HÖFUÐ GUNNLAUGI struck G. in (on) the head; (*of time*) Í ÞENNA TÍMA at this time; Í SUMAR this summer, in the summer; *with dat.* in, at, on (56/11); SKAPFELLIGR Í ANDLITI pleasing of feature; MIKIL GIFTA Í AT EIGA great good fortune in having. *Often used abs.* EN ÞETTA ER STEFIT Í and this is the refrain (in it, the poem).

ILLA, *adv.* badly, ill.

ILLR, *a.* ill, evil, bad; ILLT *n. as adv.* ill, badly.

INN (*comp.* INNAR), *adv.* in, inwards (*denotes direction away from sea, further up a fjord or valley*); INNAR further in (*often denotes further away from door of room*); I. AF SETI *see note* 60/14.

INNAN, *adv.* (from) within; Í HRINGINUM INNAN inside the circle.

ÍSLENDINGR, *m.* Icelander.

ÍSLENZKR, *a.* Icelandic.

ÍÐRÓTT, *f.* skill, accomplishment (in poetry 37/9).

JÁ, *adv.* yes.

JAFNALDRI, *m.* person of the same age.

JAFNAN, *adv.* always.

JAFNFAGR, *a.* equally beautiful, such a beautiful (21/7).

JAFNLANGR, *a.* equally long, of the same length.

JAFNMENNI, *n.* equal.

JAFNMIKILL, *a.* as much, equal amount of.

JARÐA (AÐ), *vv.* to bury.

JARL, *m.* earl.

JÁRNKLÓ (*pl.* -KLÆR), *f.* claw of iron.

JÓL, *n. pl.* Yule.

JÓLABOÐ, *n.* Yule-tide feast.

KALLA (AÐ), *vv.* to call (*pp.* 22/9); summon (38/16); claim (58/12).

KAPP, *n.* contest, quarrel, ardour, fighting spirit.

KAPPMÆLI, *n.* dispute.

KARLDYRR (*dat. pl. -DURUM*), *f. pl.* main doorway.

KARLMAÐR, *m.* man (as opposed to woman);
man of valour (62/12).

KÁTR, *a.* cheerful, happy, in good spirits.

KAUPA (KEYPTA, KEYPTR), *vv.* to buy; make a bargain, contract,
agree (45/23); K. E-T AT E-M buy s-thing from s-one.

KAUPMAÐR, *m.* merchant.

KAUPSKIP, *n.* merchant ship.

KAUPSTAÐR, *m.* marketing place, market-town.

KAUPSTEFNA, *f.* meeting arranged for trade (*note* 16/3).

KENNA (NND), *vv.* to know, recognise (30/26); teach (E-M
E-T s-one s-thing, 23/22); KENNA E-S (*or* E-T) feel, perceive
(s-thing); K. AT SKAUTI *see* SKAUT.

KINN, *f.* cheek.

KIPPA (PPÐ), *vv.* (*with dat.*) to snatch, pull.

KIRKJA, *f.* church.

KLAKA (AÐ), *vv.* to chatter, chuckle (of a bird).

KLÆÐI, *n.* cloth; *pl.* clothes.

KNÉ, *n.* knee.

KNÖRR, (*acc. pl. -U*), *m.* merchant ship.

KOMA, *sv.* 4. to come; K. AF HAFI come from sea, make land;
K. AT arrive; K. AT E-M (67/5) come to s-one; K. E-U bring,
carry, take s-thing; K. SKIPI SÍNU (30/11 *etc*) bring one's
ship; K. E-U SAMAN (49/10) bring s-thing together, join;
K. FRAM (61/12) emerge, come about, happen; K. FRAM Í E-M
STAÐ (39/25) reach, arrive at a place; K. FYRIR E-T (69/20)
come as a payment for s-thing; K. E-M FYRIR EKKI (29/1)
be useless for s-one, of no avail; K. Í E-T (58/9) come into,
enter, strike; K. TIL turn up, arrive (17/19 *etc*); K. ÚT
come, return to Iceland; K. VIÐ E-T (15/17 *etc*) be concerned
in s-thing; K. VIÐ E-N STAÐ arrive in a place. *Impers.*
KEMR ÞAR AT ÞVÍ (AT . . .) there it happens, is evident
(that . . . , 52/13). *Md.* KOMAST (66/15, 69/2) manage
to get (somewhere); K. AT E-U (18/18) get at, get. *Pp.*
KOMINN Á SIK VEL (MANNA BEZT, 22/6) well grown, finely
developed.

KONA, *f.* woman, wife.

KONUNGR, *m.* king; KONUNGSNAUTR *see* NAUTR.

KOSTR, *m.* choice (63/29); opportunity, terms (61/5); marriage-
match (23/15).

KREMJA (KRAMÐA, KRÖMÐUM, KRAM(I)ÐR, *vv.* to crush, bruise;
md. be afflicted, suffer (from sickness).

KRISTINN, *a.* Christian.

KÚGAN, *f.* bullying, browbeating.

KUNNA (KANN, KUNNA, KUNNAT), *pret. pres.* to know, under-
stand; know how, be able ((AT) GERA E-T to do s-thing).

KUNNIGR, *a.* known (E-M to s-one).

KURTEISI, *f.* courteous behaviour, chivalry, good manners (42/25).

KVÁNBÆN, *f.* (often *pl.* -BÆNIR) suit, proposal of marriage.

KVÁNGAÐR, *a.* married (of a man).

KVÁNGAST (AÐ), *vv. md.* to marry, take a wife.

KVEÐA, *sv.* 5. to say, speak, recite (40/1); *with acc. & inf., often with ellipsis of VERA:* KVAÐ ÞESS LITLA ÞÖRF (19/13) said there was little need of this; *md. containing subject of inf. following, e.g.* HANN KVEÐST VILJA he says that he wishes to; GUNNLAUGI KVEÐST VEL LÍKA (64/2) G. says he is well pleased (G., the logical subject, is put in the dat. under the influence of the normal *impers. construction with líka, q.v.* Cf Heusler, *Altisländisches Elementarbuch*, 1931, sect. 447).

KVEÐJA (KVADDA, KVÖDDUM, KVADDR), *vv. (with acc.)* to summon, greet, salute; (*with gen.*) demand, claim; K. SÉR HLJÓÐS call for a hearing.

KVELD, *n.* evening.

KVÆÐI, *n.* poem (note 33/13).

KVÆÐISLAUN, *n. pl.* reward for a poem.

KYRR, *a.* quiet, still; LÁT VERA KYRRT let it be quiet, control yourself.

KYRTILL, *m.* tunic.

KÆMI, *p. subj.* KOMA.

LÁ, *see* LIGGJA.

LAGIT, *pp.* LEGGJA.

LÁGR, *a.* low; LÁGT *n.* as *adv.* low, softly, quietly.

LÁN, *n.* loan; AT LÁNI on loan, as a loan.

LAND, *n.* land, country; Á LANDI (69/15) on shore.

LANDSETI, *m.* tenant.

LANGR (LENGRI, LENGSTR), *a.* long; LÖNGUM *dat. pl.* as *adv.* for long periods of time.

LASTA (AÐ), *vv.* to blame, find fault with.

LÁTA, *sv.* 7. to let, allow (18/4 *etc.*); lose, part with (37/8); L. LÍF SITT lose one's life, die; express oneself in some way: behave (17/25 *etc.*), talk, say; L. SEM act (talk) as if, pretend (28/2 *etc.*); L. ILLA Í SVEFNI stir restlessly in sleep; L. Í HAF put to sea; L. UM MÆLT (32/3) declare (words often used at beginning of spell or incantation); L. ORÐ UM FARA (41/6) let word go round, let it be known; *with inf.* have s-thing done, let s-thing be done (19/3, 19/8 *etc.*); *md.* LÁTAST die.

LAUGARAFTANN, *m., -KVELD, n.* Saturday evening.

LAUNA (AÐ), *vv.* to pay for, reward (E-M E-T E-U s-one for s-thing with s-thing).

LAUSS, *a.* free (E-S from s-thing).

LEGGJA (LAGÐA, LÖGÐUM, LAG(I)ÐR, *vv.* to lay, place, put; thrust (E-U with s-thing, 69/17); L. E-T Á E-N make s-one the object of s-thing (a feeling, 18/10, 20); L. TIL add, contribute; L. FÁTT TIL say little; L. ÞOKKA TIL E-S (23/9) take a liking to s-one.

LEIÐA (DD), *vv.* to lead, conduct; ÞORSTEINN VAR ÞAÐAN ÚT LEIDDR MEÐ GÓÐUM GJÖFUM (21/11) Þ. was set on his way with good gifts (customary for host to give gifts at parting to distinguished guest and to accompany him on first stage of return journey).

LEIÐTOGI, *m.* guide.

LEIKA, *sv.* 7. to play, move; L. SÉR play, amuse oneself; *impers. md.* LEIKAST Á E-N to have things go against one; MJÖK HEFIR Á LEIKIZT MINN HLUTA (65/15) things have gone much against my lot.

LEIKR, *m.* game, sport, contest.

LEIRA, *f.* muddy shore, mud-flats.

LEISTBRÆKR (*dat. pl.* -BRÓKUM), *f. pl.* trousers and stockings made in one, stocking-breeches.

LÉNA, *f.* saddle-pad.

LENGI (LENGR, LENGST), *adv.* for a long time; (longer, longest, of time).

LEYNA (ND), *vv.* to hide, conceal (E-U E-N s-thing from s-one); EKKI FÓR ÞETTA TAL LEYNT (45/9) this talk did not go unrevealed.

LEYND, *f.* secrecy.

LEYSA (ST), *vv.* to loosen, free, redeem; L. SIK (E-U by payment of s-thing) AF HÓLMI redeem oneself from a duel (*note* 58/1).

LÍÐ, *n.* company, party (59/6); forces, people.

LÍÐA, *sv.* 1. to go; pass (*of time*); L. FRAM, UM pass on, go by, elapse; EFTIR ÞETTA UM LÍÐIT *abs. acc. phrase*: after this was over.

LÍÐR, *m.* limb, joint.

LÍF, *n.* life.

LÍFLÁT, *n.* death.

LIGGJA (LÁ, LÁGUM, LEGINN), *sv.* 5. to lie, be in bed (60/14); EN LÁ ÞÓ EIGI (70/6) but did not take to her bed; L. VIÐ (28/23) be at stake.

LÍKA (AÐ), *vv.* to like; *impers.* E-M LÍKAR s-one is pleased, satisfied.

LÍKLIGR, (-RI, -ASTR), *a.* probable, likely.

LÍKR, *a.* like, similar (E-U (to) s-thing).

LÍTA, *sv.* 1. to look (VIÐ E-U at, towards s-thing, 31/18), see; L. Á E-T look on s-thing, consider s-thing (*impers.* 28/5); *impers. md.* LÍZT E-M it seems to s-one; E-M LÍZT (VEL, ILLA)

- Á E-T s-one thinks (well, badly) of s-thing; HVERSU LÍZT ÞÉR Á (20/15) how do you like, what do you think of?
 LÍTILL (MINNI, MINNST), *a.* little; LÍTIT *n.* as *adv.* (but) little (51/17); LITLU *n. dat. sg.* as *adv.* (by) a little; (less, *gen. sg.* 44/2; least).
 LITR, *m.* colour; AT LIT in colour.
 LÍTT (MINNR, MINNST), *adv.* little; ill, badly (34/19); (less, least).
 LJÓSJARPR, *a.* light-chestnut (of hair-colour).
 LJÓSTA, *sv. 2.* to strike, knock; I. í ÓVIT strike unconscious.
 LOFA (AÐ), *vv.* to praise.
 LOFT, *n.* air, sky.
 LOKREKKJA, *f.* bed-closet (note 60/14).
 L(J)ÚKA, *sv. 2.* to end, finish (E-U s-thing); *impers.* E-U LÝKR s-thing ends; LAUK ÞEIRA LEIK (*dat.*) their contest ended.
 LYKT (*earlier* LYKÐ), *f.* end, conclusion; AT LYKÐUM finally.
 LYKKJA, *f.* loop.
 LÆGI, *n.* berth, anchorage.
 LÆKR (-J-), *m.* stream.
 LÆTR, *pres. sg.* LÁTA.
 LÖG, *n. pl.* law; BJÓÐA LÖG (35/7) to offer a legal settlement.
 LÖGMAÐR, *m.* man skilled in law; lawspeaker (note 44/11).
 LÖGRÉTTA, *f.* legislative assembly.
 LÖGSAGA, *f.* 'law-speaking,' office of lawspeaker.
 LÖGSKIL, *n. pl.* legal business; MÆLA LÖGSKILUM (56/4) *or* LÖGSKIL to make necessary legal pronouncements, deal with legal matters in the assembly and courts.
 LÖGSPEKI, *f.* knowledge of law, jurisprudence.
 LÖGSÖGUMAÐR, *m.* lawspeaker (note 24/23).
 LÖNGUM, *see* LANGR.

MÁ, *see* MEGA.

MAÐR, *m.* man; (22/2, *appears to be sg. for pl.; only in* 18).

MÁGR, *m.* kinsman by marriage.

MÁL, *n.* language, speech; TAKA ANNAT MÁL to change the subject; (*often in pl.*) matter, affair, (legal) case, dispute (40/14); agreement; HALDA MÁL VIÐ E-N keep an agreement with s-one; Hafa SITT MÁL (42/29) have one's way.

MAN, *pres. sg.* MUNA.

MÁNADR, *m.* month.

MANNAÐR, *a.* manly, having the accomplishments proper to a man.

MANNAFORRÁÐ, *n.* authority over men (*i.e.* a *goðorð* or part of *goðorð*).

MANNHRINGR, *m.* circle of men.

MANNJÖFNUÐR, *m.* comparison of men (note 28/10).

MANNVAL, *n.* selection of men (*usually with a.*).

MARGR, *a.* many (*a*); MARGT *n.* used substantively a lot; MARGT BARN a lot of, many children; FYRIR MARGS SAKAR on account of a lot (of things), for many reasons.

MARK, *n.* token, sign, significance.

MEÐ, *prep. with acc.* with (*usually in sense of carrying: 19/24, 66/15; but cf MEÐ TÓLFTA MANN with eleven companions*); *with dat.* with (*in sense of accompanying: 21/10; MEÐ BARNI with child; but cf 40/6*); *by, along (27/23); between (23/4 etc); OK ÞAT MEÐ (47/19) and also, further.*

MEÐAL, Á M., *prep. with gen.* among, between.

MEÐALKAFI, *m.* haft of sword, handle between guard and pommel.

MEÐAN, *adv.* meanwhile; *conj.* while.

MEGA (MÁ, MÁTTA, MÁTT), *pret. pres.* to be able, may.

MEGIN, *indecl. m.* side; *with gen.* (*indicating whose side, e.g. KVENNA MEGIN the women's side*); *with a. or pron.* (*indicating on which side*): ÖÐRU(M) MEGIN (59/5) on the other side.

MEIR, MEIRI, *see* MJÖK, MIKILL.

MENNING, *f.* breeding.

MERKR, *see* MÖRK.

MERR, *f.* mare.

MEST, MESTR, *see* MJÖK, MIKILL.

META, *sv. 5.* to measure, evaluate; value, esteem; *pp.* VEL METINN highly esteemed.

METNAÐARMAÐR, *m.* ambitious, proud man, one who sets great store by his personal honour.

MEYBARN, *n.* girl-child, baby girl.

MEY, MEYJAR, *see* MÆR.

MIÐMJÓR, *a.* slender-waisted.

MIÐR, *a.* middle; MITT SUMAR mid-summer.

MIKILL (MEIRI, MESTR), *a.* great, big, much (23/14); MIKIT *n.* as *adv.* much, greatly; MIKLU *n. dat. sg.* as *adv.* by far; (more, greater; greatest, most prominent; IT MESTA AFARMENNI man of the greatest strength).

MIKILRÆÐI, *n.* great feat, achievement; HELDR MIKILRÆÐI a considerable feat, something of an achievement.

MILLI, Á M., Í MILLIM, *prep. with gen.* between; LANDA Á MILLI from one country to another; *abs.* 58/10.

MINNI, MINNR, *see* LÍTILL, LÍTT.

MISSARI, *n.* season, half-year; *pl.* (23/6): a year.

MJÖK (MEIR, MEST), *adv.* much, very; MJÖK (SVÁ) almost, just about (36/7, 69/15); (more, further; most; SEM MEST as great as could be).

MÓÐIR (-UR), *f.* mother.

MORGINN, -UNN, *m.* morning.

MÓT, *n.* meeting; FARA TIL MÓTS VIÐ E-N to go to meet s-one; (f) MÓT(i) *prep. with dat.* against; HVAT HEFIR ÞÚ Í MÓTI Því what have you to match that?; *abs.* in return (36/8), out, towards it (65/22).

MUNA (MAN, MUNÐA, MUNAÐR), *pret. pres.* to remember.

MUNU (MUN, MUNDA), *pret. pres. (usual aux. for future)* shall, will; must; *with ellipsis of VERA* 34/12 etc; MUNDU *p. inf.* 22/15 etc.

MYNDI, *p. subj.* MUNU.

MÝRAMENN, *m. pl.* men of Mýrar, the district round Borg.

MÆGÐ, *f.* relationship by marriage, marriage-alliance.

MÆLA (LT), *vv.* to speak, say; SEM MÆLT VAR MEÐ ÞEIM (44/18) which was stipulated between them; M. UM (E-T VIÐ E-N) speak about (s-thing to s-one), declare (41/8); M. FYRIR (E-T) to order, prescribe, declare; M. LÖGSKILUM, *see* LÖGSKIL.

MÆNIR, *m.* roof-ridge.

MÆR (*acc. sg.* MEY; *nom. acc. pl.* MEYJAR), *f.* girl.

MÆTA (TT), *vv. (with dat.)* to meet; *md.* MÆTAST meet (one another), come together (17/28).

MÖRK (*pl.* MERKR), *f.* mark, half-pound (*note* 19/20).

NÁ (NÁÐA, NÁINN), *vv. (with dat.)* to reach, get, obtain.

NAFN, *n.* name.

NÁFRÆNDI, *m.* close relative.

NÁTT, NÓTT (*pl.* NÆTR), *f.* night.

NAUTR, *m.* the owner of s-thing; fellow, companion (*cf* FÖRUNAUTR); s-thing once owned by s-one and given away by him, the gift then known by his name; KONUNGSNAUTR of a sword 36/3; the cloak given by Æthelred to Gunnlaug called AÐALRÁÐSNAUTR 54/1; the same cloak given by G. to Helga called GUNNLAUGSNAUTR 70/4.

NÉ, *adv. nor.*

NEÐAN, *adv.* from below, up; FYRIR N. *prep. with acc.* below, underneath.

NEFLJÓTR, *a.* with an ugly nose.

NEFNA (ND), *vv.* to name; N. SÉR VÁTTA name one's witnesses; N. TIL (44/29) appoint.

NEMA, *sv.* 4. to take; take land, settle (24/14); learn (E-T AT E-M s-thing from s-one 23/6); N. VIÐ (63/23): stop, halt, make a stand.

NEMA, *conj.* unless, except (that).

NENNA (NNT), *vv.* to be willing, minded, feel inclined (*with dat.*, or AT *with inf. or clause following*).

NES, *n.* ness, headland.

NIÐR, *adv.* down.

NÍÐSKÁR, *a.* slanderous, abusive.

NJÓTA, *sv.* 2. (*with gen.*) to enjoy, profit by, make use of; EGILS

NAUZTU AT Því (28/26) you made use of E. in that, you have E. to thank for that; N. DRAUMS síNS (16/26) have the full benefit of one's dream.

NORÐAN, *adv.* from the north.

NORÐMAÐR, *m.* Northerner.

NORÐR, *n.* the north; *adv.* north, northwards, in the north; NORÐR VIÐ NÓREG to the north of Norway (30/11).

NÓREGSMAÐR, *m.* Norwegian.

NORRÆNN, *a.* Norwegian.

NÓTT, *see* NÁTT.

NÚ, *adv.* now.

NÝLUNDA, *f.* s-thing new, novelty, news; VERÐR TIL NÝLUNDU it happens.

NÝR, *a.* new.

NÝTA (TT), *vv.* to use; serve, be valid (24/7); N. AF E-U (51/17) enjoy, have profit, satisfaction from s-thing.

NÝTAKA, *sv.* 6. to take newly, recently.

NYT, *f.* advantage, profit; NYTJAR *pl.* enjoyment, satisfaction (E-S from s-thing, 61/20).

NÆR (NÆR(R), NÆST), *adv.* near; *as prep. with dat.* near, about; ÞESSU NÆR about this time; (nearer; EF ÞÁ ER NÆR EN ÁÐR if it is then nearer (to a settlement) than before; nearest, next; *as prep. with dat.* next (to); Því NÆST thereupon, at that, next).

NÖKKURR, *pron. & a.*, a certain, some, any; SIÐVANÐI NÖKKURR (19/1) a custom to some extent; NÖKKURIR . . . SEX (22/20) about six; NÖKKURR ÞINN FRÆNDI EÐA ÞINNA ÆTTMANNA some one of your kinsmen or amongst your relatives; NÖKKUT *n. as adv.* somewhat, to some extent; SIGLA NÖKKUT make some voyage or other.

Ó-, *neg. prefix.*

ÓDRENGILIGA, *adv.* unmanfully, unworthily, meanly.

OF, *prep.*, for meanings *see* UM.

OF, *adv.* too.

ÓFAGR, *a.* unattractive, ugly.

OFANVERÐR, *a.* upper, uppermost (part of, 58/6).

OFRÁST, *f.* excessive love, passion (OFR = OF, *adv.*).

ÓFRIDR, *m.* war.

OFSI, *m.* pride, arrogance, presumption.

OFT, *adv.* often.

ÓFÆRR, *a.* unable to move, unfit to travel (of person, 50/7); impassable (of road, river *etc.*).

ÓGERLA, *adv.* incompletely.

ÓGN, *f.* terror; threat (54/10).

OK, *conj.* and; JAFN-, IT SAMA . . . OK as, the same . . . as;
adv. also, too.

ÓKUNNR, *a.* unknown, strange.

ÓMEGÐ, *f.* the state of being ÓMAGI, one who cannot maintain himself (the very old and young, the disabled and poverty-stricken); used collectively of such dependents, 19/2.

ÓMERKILIGR, *a.* of no significance.

ÓMÆLT, *a. n.* unspoken, unsaid.

OPINN, *a.* open.

ÓR, *prep. with dat.* out of, from, in comparison with (26/12);
abs. 30/24.

ÓRÁÐINN, *a.* undecided, unsettled.

ORÐ, *n.* word.

ORLOF, *n.* leave, permission, (AT GERA E-T, TIL E-S to do s-thing, for s-thing).

ORROSTA, *f.* battle; EIGA ORROSTU to have, fight a battle.

ÓRSKURÐARMAÐR, *m.* arbitrator, umpire.

ÓRSKURÐR, *m.* decision, verdict.

ORT, *see* YRKJA.

ÓRÖSKR, *a.* unvaliant, not bold, cowardly; EIGI ÓRÖSKVARI EN (47/20) not less bold than.

ÓVÍGR, *a.* disabled, unfit for fighting.

ÓVINGJARNLIGA, *adv.* in an unfriendly way.

ÓVÆGINN, *a.* unyielding, unsparing, ruthless (VIÐ ALLT in everything).

ÓVIT, *n.* insensibility.

ÓÞÍNSLIGA, *adv.* in a way unworthy of you.

ÓÆÐRI, *a.* lower, less distinguished (note 41/23).

PÁLL, *m.* turf-cutting spade.

PALLR, *m.* raised-floor (in the STOFA, *q.v.*). The raised wooden floor ran along the side-walls (LANGPALLR) and one gable-end (ÞVERPALLR); the latter is meant 52/12.

PRESTR, *m.* priest.

RÁÐ, *n.* advice, plan, undertaking; means; authority (22/27); (*sg. or pl.*) marriage (50, 20); EKKI RÁÐ (50/6) not advisable; AT RÁÐI E-S with the counsel of s-one.

RÁÐA, *sv. 7. (with acc.)* advise (E-T E-M s-thing to s-one), explain (17/5, *pp.* 18/15); (*with dat.*) decide (42/27 *etc.*), rule; move, get moved; R. SKIPI TIL HLUNNS *see* HLUNNR; R. FYRIR E-U rule over, have charge, control of s-thing, (*abs.* 39/27); *md.* RÁÐAST to be settled, arranged, decided (27/21); to make a move of some kind; R. TIL FERÐAR start, go on the journey;

GUNNLAUGR RÉÐST TIL SKIPS MEÐ HALLFRÉÐI G. took ship with H. *Pp.* RÁÐINN TIL ÚTANFERÐAR decided on, committed to a voyage abroad.

RÁÐLIGR, (-RI, -ASTR), *a.* advisable.

RÁNSMAÐR, *m.* robber.

RAUÐR, red, chestnut (27/10).

RAUN, *f.* trial, test, experience; KOMAST AT RAUN (*dat.*) UM to learn by experience.

REIÐR, *a.* angry, enraged.

REKA, *sv.* 5. to drive; *impers.* to drift, drive (48/10).

REKA, *f.* shovel, spade.

REKJA (RAKÐA, RAK(I)ÐR), *vv.* to spread out, unfold.

REMBAST (BD), *vv. md.* to behave proudly.

RENN (NND), *vv. (with dat.)* to make run; R. (ÁSTAR)AUGUM TIL E-S look (tenderly) on s-one.

RÉTTING, *f.* correction, redress (E-S of, for s-thing).

REYNA (ND), *vv.* to try, try out, prove; ILLUGI KVAÐ ÞÁ EIGI SKYLDU (*p. inf.*) REYNA MEIR AT SINNI (58/18) I. said they should make no further trial for the time being; *pp.* LÍTT REYNDR (27/10) little tried (in horse-fighting); KVAÐ EKKI REYNT VERA (58/17, of the duel): said it had not been fought out; *md.* be proved, prove oneself (62/10).

RÍÐA, *sv.* 1, to ride.

RÍKI, *n.* dominion, kingdom.

RÍKR, *a.* powerful.

RÍSA, *sv.* 1. to rise; R. UPP get up.

RIST, *f.* instep.

RÓG, *n.* slander, strife; VERÐA E-M AT RÓGI to be a cause of strife to s-one.

ROSKNAÐR, *a.* grown up.

RÆÐA (DD); *vv.* to speak; R. UM (E-T VIÐ E-N) speak of (s-thing to s-one), *abs.* 16/9; R. TIL E-S speak to s-one.

SÁ, *see* SJÁ.

SAGA, *f.* story; event.

SAKAR, FYRIR (. . .) SAKAR, *prep. with gen.* on account of.

SAKLAUSS, *a.* innocent.

SAMA (MÐ), *vv. (with dat.)* to befit, become.

SAMAN, *adv.* (al)together, in all.

SAMR, *a.* the same; IT SAMA: likewise, as well; IT SAMA . . . OK (36/10) the same . . . as; SAMT *n.* as *adv.* together; EINN SAMT all alone.

SAMVIST, *f. (often in pl.)* life together, married life (VIÐ E-N with s-one).

SANNA (AÐ), *vv.* to affirm, vouch for, prove.

SANNR (SÖNN, SATT), *a.* true.

SANNENDI, *n.* (often in *pl.*) proof of truth, truth; MEÐ SANNENDUM AT SEGJA to tell the truth, speak truly.

SÁR, *n.* wound.

SÁRR, *a.* wounded; SÁRT *n.* as *adv.* bitterly, sorely; HALDA SÁRT Á E-U see HALDA.

SAT, see SITJA.

SATT, see SANNR.

SÉ, *pres. subj.* VERA.

SEGJA (SAGÐA, SAGÐR), *vv.* to say, speak, tell; *impers.* GUNNLAUGR, ER ÁÐR VAR FRÁ SAGT G., of whom it was spoken before; JARLI VAR SAGT ÁÐR (63/7) the earl had been told earlier; SEM SEGIR Í LAXDÆLA SÖGU as it says in Laxd.; S. FRÁ E-U tell of s-thing; ÞAT ER FRÁ SAGT, AT it is related that.

SEILAST (LD), *vv. md.* to stretch (oneself), reach out; s. Í MÓT (65/22) reach out (towards it).

SEINKA (AÐ), *vv.* to delay.

SEINLIGA, *adv.* slowly, reluctantly.

SEINN, *a.* slow (TIL AT GERA E-T to do s-thing).

SEKKR, *m.* sack.

SEL (-J-), *n.* mountain-pasture shed.

SELJA (LD), *vv.* to deliver, hand over, give; S. E-M SJÁLFDÆMI yield s-one the right of sole judgment.

SEM, *conj.* as, as if; SEM SKJÓTAST as quickly as possible; *rel. part.* who, which, that; where; ÞANGAT SEM to there where; ÞAR SEM there where; and as *conj.* whereas, since.

SEMJA (SAMÐA, SAM(I)ÐR), *vv.* to shape, form; put in order; S. VIÐ E-N deal with s-one, fashion s-one (to one's liking) S. SIK shape up, improve oneself; *md. impers.* OK SAMÐIST ÞÁ MIKIT MEÐ ÞEIM (25/12) relations between them had improved considerably.

SENDA (ND), *vv.* to send (E-T E-M s-thing to s-one; EFTIR E-U for s-thing).

SENDIMAÐR, *m.* messenger, envoy.

SET, *n.* raised flooring (in SKÁLI, *q.v.*). It ran most of the length of the side-walls and was the principal sleeping-place in a household.

SETJA (TT), *vv.* to put, set, seat, set up; S. E-T Í LÖG (58/24) make s-thing law; *impers.* E-N SETR RAUÐAN (32/14) s-one turns red; *md.* SETJAST (NIÐR, UPP) seat oneself, sit (down, up); settle (17/12).

SEX, *num.* six; SEX TIGIR sixty.

SÍÐ (SÍÐAR, SÍÐAST), *adv.* late; S. SUMARS late in the summer; (later; latest, last).

SÍÐ (*pl.* -IR), *f. only in adv. phrase* UM SÍÐ(IR) at last.

SÍÐAN, *adv.* afterwards, then.

SÍÐBÚINN, *a.* late in getting ready.

SÍÐR, *m.* custom, conduct, way of life (22/14); (*especially pl.*) manners.

SÍÐVANÐI, *m.* habit, practice, custom.

SIGLA (LD), *vv.* to sail, make a voyage; s. í HAF put out to sea.

SIGR, *m.* victory.

SIGRA (AÐ), *vv.* to defeat.

SILFR (-RS), *n.* silver.

SILFRREKINN, *a.* inlaid, chased with silver.

SINN, *n.* time, occasion; EITT SINN on one occasion, once; ÖÐRU SINNI on another (second) occasion; í ANNAT SINN (for) the second time, again; AT SINNI for the present, for the time being; FYRST AT SINNI (61/8) for the moment, on this occasion.

SINNA (AÐ and NT), *vv.* (*with dat.*) to side with, support; heed, take notice of (27/26).

SITJA, *sv.* 5. to sit; stay, reside (33/3); s. EFTIR (17/23) remain; s. AT BRÚÐLAUPI sit at, celebrate a wedding; s. YFIR E-U sit over, spend time over s-thing (42/5), have the disposal of, lord over (34/24).

SJÁ (SÁ, SÁM, SÉT), *sv.* 5. to see, look; SJÁ UPP Á HÚSIN OK Á MÆNINGUM ÁLFT look up on the house and see a swan on the roof-ridge; SEM HRAFN ER SJÁLFR AT SJÁ (43/13) as H. himself is to look at, in appearance; OK MÁ ÞÁ SJÁ (45/6) and then it may be seen; s. FYRIR E-U (45/14) look after, provide for s-thing; *md.* LÁTA EKKI Á SJÁST (50/8) let nothing be seen on one, show so sign.

SJÁLFDÆMI, *n.* sole judgment, right to decide one's own case.

SJÁLFR, *a.* self.

SJÁLIGR (-RI, -ASTR), *a.* handsome.

SJAU, *num.* seven; SJAUNDI *num. ord.* seventh.

SKAÐI, *m.* harm, damage, loss; MIKILL SKAÐI AT UM HVÁRN-TVEGGJA ÞEIRA great loss involved in respect of them both.

SKÁLD, *n.* poet.

SKÁLI, *m.* sleeping-room.

SKAMMR, *a.* short.

SKAPA (AÐ), *vv.* to shape, mould, fashion; s. SIK EFTIR E-U mould oneself on s-thing.

SKAPFELLIGR, *a.* pleasing, pleasant.

SKAPFERÐI, *n.* disposition, character.

SKAPLYNDI, *n.* temper, disposition, character.

SKARÐR, *a.* cut, impaired; BERA SKARÐAN HLUT FYRIR E-M (35/11) to get the worse share, be worsted, in one's dealings with s-one.

SKARLAT, *n.* fine woollen cloth, often red in colour; SKARLATS-SKIKKJA *f.* cloak of such material.

SKAUT, *n.* corner, skirt, flap; í SKAUT NIÐR down to the hem; sheet (of sail); KENNA AT SKAUTI know 'in the sheet,' suffer (cf VERA E-M ÞUNGR í SKAUTI be heavy 'in the sheet' to s-one, be a hard enemy to s-one; phrases probably borrowed from seamen's idiom).

SKEIÐ, *n.* a run, course (for racing), race; RÍÐA Á SKEIÐ to ride at full speed (as if in a race).

SKEINA (ND), *vv.* to scratch, wound (slightly); *md.* 58/9: be scratched.

SKEMMTA (MMT), *vv.* (with *dat.*) to amuse; s. SÉR amuse oneself.

SKIKKJA, *f.* cloak.

SKILJA (LÐ, -L(I)T), *vv.* to part, separate; divide, distinguish; *impers.* OK MEÐ ÞESSU SKILR SKIPTI (*acc.*) ÞEIRA (69/21) and with this their dealings end; *md. impers.* (with *dat.* of person) understand (23/25).

SKILNAÐR, *m.* parting; AT SKILNAÐI on parting.

SKINN, *n.* skin, fur.

SKINNDREGINN, *a.* fur-lined.

SKIP, *n.* ship.

(1) SKIPA (AÐ), *vv.* (with *dat.*) to arrange; allot a seat to (40/7; *impers.* 52/9).

(2) SKIPA (AÐ), *vv.* s. UPP: to unload.

SKIPBROT, *n.* shipwreck.

SKIPTA (PT), *vv.* (with *dat.*) to divide, change, exchange; *md.* change, exchange, be changed; SKIPTUST TUNGUR (33/6) one language was changed for another, there was a change of language.

SKIPTI, *n.* division, exchange, dealings; *pl.* dealings, disputes.

SKJÓTR, *a.* quick; SKJÓTT *n.* as *adv.* quickly; SEM SKJÓTAST (*n. sup.*) as quickly as possible.

SKJÖLDR, (*dat. sg.* SKILDI), *m.* shield; HALDA SKILDI FYRIR E-N see HALDA.

SKORA (AÐ), *vv.* to challenge (Á E-N TIL E-S, E-N(M) Á E-T S-one to s-thing); *impers.* 58/5.

SKORTA (RT), *vv.* (usually *impers.*) to lack, be lacking; E-N (*acc.*) SKORTIR (Á) E-T (52/6) s-one lacks s-thing; E-N (*acc.*) SKORTIR VIÐ E-N (28/19) s-one is lacking in comparison with s-one, falls short of s-one.

SKULU (SKAL, SKYLDI or SKULDA), *pret. pres.* to be obliged to; EK SKAL I shall, must, am to; LÆTR ÞÓ SEM ÞÚ SKYLIR (*pres. subj.*) KVÁNGAST (28/2) yet you talk as if you were going to get married; OK SKYLDU ÞAU RÁÐ TAKAST (50/20) and that marriage was to take place; *impers.* 18/25 etc. SKAL ÞAT BARN ÚT BERA that child is to be exposed; *p. inf.* SKYLDU 58/18.

SKYLMAST (MÐ), *vv.* to fence (with weapons).

- SKÖRULIGA, *adv.* boldly, magnificently, with spirit.
 SKÖRUNGR, *m.* distinguished, striking person, s-one of great character.
 SLÁ (SLÓ, SLÓGUM, SLEGINN), *sv.* 6. to strike; s. E-U Á SÍK (52/5) take s-thing on oneself (*especially* adopt an attitude, get into a mood).
 SLÉTTA (TT), *vv.* to smooth; s. YFIR E-T smooth over s-thing.
 SLÉTTR, *a.* flat, smooth.
 SLÍKR, *a.* such; SLÍKAR MÍNAR *see note* 48/12.
 SLYPPR, *a.* weaponless, disarmed.
 SMALAMAÐR, *m.* shepherd.
 SMÁR, *a.* small; HÖGGVA SMÁTT (63/1) to strike puny blows.
 SNARPLIGA, *adv.* sharply, boldly, fiercely.
 SNEMMA, *adv.* early; s. MORGUNS early in the morning.
 SNEMMENDIS, *adv.* quickly, soon, early; s. SUMARS early in the summer.
 SNÚA (SNERI, SNÚINN), *sv.* 7. to turn; *md.* SNÚAST AFTR (62/12) turn back, return.
 SOFA, (SVAF, SVÁFUM, SOFINN), *sv.* 4. to sleep.
 SOFNA (AÐ), *vv.* to fall asleep.
 SÓL, *f.* sun.
 SÓLARROÐ, *n.* 'sun-reddening,' dawn.
 SONR (*dat. sg.* SYNI, *nom. acc. pl.* SYNIR, SONU), *m.* son.
 SÓTT, *f.* sickness, plague.
 SÓTT, *see* SÆKJA.
 SPARA (RÐ), *vv.* to spare; s. E-T TIL (*abs.* 29/23) be sparing of s-thing, withhold s-thing.
 SPJÓT, *n.* spear.
 SPOTT, *n.* ridicule, mocking; DRAGA S. AT *see* DRAGA.
 SPRETTA, *sv.* 3. to spring, start (UPP up).
 SPYRJA (SPURÐA, SPURÐR), *vv.* to ask; hear, get to know; *md.* to be heard, learnt (67/2).
 STADDR, *a.* placed, situated; s. HJÁ or VIÐ: present.
 STAÐFESTA, *f.* fixed dwelling-place, homestead, farm.
 STAÐR, *m.* place; EIGA STAÐ (29/21) to have a result, outcome; ANNARS STAÐAR elsewhere.
 STANDA (STÓÐ, STAÐINN), *sv.* 6. to stand; weigh (*with acc. of weight*, 37/6 *etc.*); s. FYRIR(E-U) stand in the way (of s-thing, *abs.* 54/8), prevent (s-thing, *abs.* 61/3); s. HJÁ stand by, be present; s. TIL HANDA *see* HÖND; s. UPPÍ be laid up (of a ship).
 STARA (RÐ), *vv.* to stare, gaze (Á E-N on s-one).
 STARF, *n.* work; Í STARFI at work.
 STARFA (AÐ), *vv.* to work, busy oneself (Í E-U at s-thing).
 STÉ, *see* STÍGA.
 STEF, *n.* refrain.

STEFNA, *f.* direction, course; summons; agreed meeting or time (44/17).

STELA, *sv.* 4. to steal (E-U E-N s-thing from s-one); *impers.* 20/4.

STERKR, *a.* strong.

STÍGA (STÉ, STIGUM, STIGINN), *sv.* 1. to step; S. Á SKIP go on board a ship.

STIRÐKVEÐINN, *a.* stiffly-composed.

STIRÐR, *a.* stiff; cold, harsh.

STÓÐ, *see* STANDA.

STÓÐHROSS, *n.* stud-horse.

STOFA, *f.* principal room in house, living room.

STOFN, *m.* stump, tree-stump.

STOLIT, *see* STELA.

STÓREIGNAMAÐR, *m.* man of great property.

STÓRORÐR, *a.* high-sounding, pompous.

STÓRR, *a.* great; SVÁ STÓRRA MANNA SEM HANN VAR since he came of such a great family (39/14); STÓRUM *dat. pl. as adv.* very, extremely.

STRENGR, *m.* cord, rope; *pl.* moorings, anchor-rope.

STRÆTI, *n.* street (unknown in Iceland and only used in descriptions of places abroad).

STUÐDI, *see* STYÐJA.

STÚFR, *m.* stub, stump (of limb, 65/10).

STÚLKA, *f.* girl.

STUND, *f.* while, period; (*often pl.*) time; UM STUND for a while.

STYÐJA (STUDDA, STUDDR), *vv.* to prop, support (E-U Á E-T s-thing on s-thing).

STÝRIMAÐR, *m.* helmsman; skipper.

(1) STÖKKVA (STÖKK, STUKKUM, STOKKINN), *sv.* 3. to jump, leap, spring.

(2) STÖKKVA (KKÐ), *vv.* (*with dat.*) to drive away.

SUÐR, *n.* the south; *adv.* south, southwards, in the south; AF SUÐRÆTT from a southerly direction.

SUÐREYJAR, *f. pl.* the Hebrides.

SULLR, *m.* boil.

SUMAR, *n.* summer; Í S. this summer; AT SUMRI when summer comes; SUMARLANGT *n. a. as adv.* the summer long.

SUNDR, *adv.* asunder, apart.

SVÁ, *adv.* so, thus; SVÁ SEM VAR (62/20) the way things stood; SVÁ (. . .) AT *conj.* so that.

SVARA (AÐ), *vv.* to answer (E-M E-U s-one with s-thing).

SVARTEYGR, *a.* having black, dark eyes.

SVARTR, *a.* black.

SVEFN, *m.* sleep.

SVEINN, *m.* boy.

SVEIT, *f.* community, district; company of men (52/10).

SVEITTR, *a.* sweating, sweaty.

SVERÐ, *n.* sword.

SVÍAR, *m. pl.* Swedes.

SVÍKJA, *sv.* 1. to betray, deceive, trick.

SVIPR, *m.* sudden movement; look, expression; blow, loss (61/18).

SVÍÐJÓÐ, *f.* Sweden.

SÝNA (ND), *vv.* to show (E-T VIÐ E-N s-thing towards s-one, 41/5); *md.* SÝNAST E-M to seem to s-one, seem good (19/7).

SYNI, SYNIR, *see* SONR.

SYNJA (AÐ), *vv.* to deny; *s.* E-M E-S refuse s-one-s-thing.

SÝNN, *a.* visible, clear; SÝNT *n. as adv.* obviously, plainly.

SYSTIR (-UR), *f.* sister; SYSTURSONR *m.* sister's son, nephew; SYSTRASYNIR *m. pl.* cousins (through their mothers).

SÆKJA (SÓTTA, SÓTTR), *vv.* to seek, look for; fetch (*without obj.* 65/21); attack; *s.* E-N HEIM visit s-one; *s.* Á FUND E-S go to see, visit s-one; *md.* SÆKJAST attack one another, fight.

SÆMÐ, *f.* honour.

SÆMILIGA, *adv.* fittingly, honourably.

SÆNSKR, *a.* Swedish.

SÆTT, *f.* agreement, reconciliation.

SÖDLA (AÐ), *vv.* to saddle.

SÖÐULL, *m.* saddle; LEGGJA SÖÐUL Á to saddle.

SÖGN, *f.* saying, report.

TAFL, *n.* table-game (*note* 23/8).

TAKA, *sv.* 6. to take, seize, capture (69/3); reach (49/6); *T.* E-M *or* VIÐ E-M receive, welcome (as a guest); *T.* E-U *or* VIÐ E-U take, receive, take over s-thing (46/8); HANN TÓK ÞVÍ SEINLIGA (22/14) he heard that reluctantly; *T.* E-T AF E-M take s-thing from s-one, usurp (22/27); *T.* E-T AF (58/24) abolish s-thing; *T.* TIL begin, take up (*impers.* 43/18); *T.* E-N TIL E-S (40/12) take s-one as s-thing; *md.* TAKAST (50/20) take place; *impers.* TEKST (LÍTT) TIL (34/19) it goes, turns out (badly).

TAL, *n.* talk, conversation; SITJA Á TALI to sit in conversation; TAKA TAL MEÐ SÉR begin talking together.

TALA (AÐ), *vv.* to talk, discuss (VIÐ E-N with s-one).

TÍÐENDI, *n. pl.* event(s); news; TÍÐENDALAUSS *a.* uneventful.

TIGR (*acc. pl.* TIGU), *m.* a group of ten, ten.

TIL, *prep. with gen.* to, up to; as, for (40/13, 63/10); TIL HANDA E-M for s-one; VERA TIL to exist, be; SEM HANN ER TIL (17/5) just as it stands; TIL ÞESS ER *conj.* until. *See vbs. for other abs. and prep. uses.*

TILKVÁMA, *f.* arrival.

TÍMI, *m.* time.

TJÁ (Ð), *vv.* to be of use, serve.

TÓLF, *num.* twelve; TÓLFTI, *num. ord.* twelfth.

TÓM, *n.* leisure, time (TIL AT GERA E-T to do s-thing).

TORVELLIGR, *a.* difficult, hard to deal with.

TRAUTT, *adv.* scarcely.

TRÚA (Ð), *vv.* (with *dat.*) to believe, trust.

TRYGGÐIR, *f. pl.* sworn truce.

TÚN, *n.* enclosed home-field (in Iceland).

TUNGA, *f.* tongue; language.

TVEIR, TVÆR, TVAU, *num.* two.

TÆMA (MÐ), *vv.* to empty; *md.* ARFR TÆMIST E-M (25/15) an inheritance falls to s-one.

UM (OF), *prep. with acc. (of place)* around, about, over, across; *(of time)* in, (at some moment) during, through; UM STUND for a while; about, concerning; TALA, RÆÐA UM E-T speak of s-thing; with regard to, in (15/8-9). *See vbs. for other abs. and prep. uses.*

UNA (NÐ, UNAT), *vv.* to be content (E-U or VIÐ E-T with s-thing); U. LÍTT EFTIR E-N (69/7) know little joy after s-one's death.

UNDAN, *prep. with dat.* from under, away from; GAF ÞEGAR BYR UNÐAN LANDI at once there came an off-shore breeze; *adv.* away, off.

UNDIR, *prep. with acc. (sense of motion or direction) and dat. (sense of rest)* under, beneath; with *acc.* 46/15: subject to.

UNDIRMÁL, *n. pl.* secret agreement; trickery, deceit (24/5).

UNDRAST (AÐ), *vv. md.* to wonder at.

UNGR, *a.* young.

UNNA (ANN, UNNA, UNN(A)T), *pret. pres. (with dat.)* to grant; love; U. E-M EIGI E-S (65/28) not allow, grudge s-one s-thing; *pres. p.* VERÐA E-M LÍTT UNNANDI have little love for s-one.

UNNIT, *see* VINNA.

UPP, *adv. (sense of motion or direction)* up (*denotes direction away from sea*).

UPPI, *adv. (sense of rest)* up, upon; VERA UPPI to be living; STANDA UPPI *see* STANDA.

ÚT, *adv. (sense of motion or direction)* out; to Iceland.

ÚTAN, *adv.* from outside; from Iceland; FARA ÚTAN to go abroad (from I.); *conj.* unless.

ÚTANFERÐ, *f.* journey abroad (from Iceland).

ÚTI, *adv. (sense of rest or position)* out, outside; GANGA ÚTI (62/24) to be walking outside.

ÚTIBÚR, *n.* (outside) store-house.

ÚTKVÁMA, *f.* return to Iceland, arrival in I.

ÚTLÁT, *n.* putting to sea.

ÚTLÖND, *n. pl.* foreign lands; Í ÚTLÖNDUM abroad.

- VAFIÐR, *see* VEFJA.
 VÁGR, *m.* bay, inlet (Leiruvágr); matter, pus (30/24).
 VAKA ((KÐ, -AT), *vv.* to be awake.
 VAKIT, *see* VEKJA.
 VAKNA (AÐ), *vv.* to wake up.
 VALR, *m.* hawk, falcon.
 VALSKA, *f.* French language.
 VÁN, *f.* hope, expectation; EIGA V. E-S (45/4) to have hope of, expect s-thing; SEM V. VAR (AT E-M) as was to be expected (from s-one).
 VANHLUTA, *indecl. a.* worsted, wronged (FYRIR E-M at s-one's hands).
 VANHYGGJA, *f.* lack of foresight, thoughtlessness.
 VANVIRÐA (RÐ), *vv.* to dishonour, shame.
 VÁPN, *n.* weapon.
 VÁR, *n.* spring.
 VARÐVEITA (TT), *vv.* (with *acc. or dat.*) to keep, take care of.
 VARÐVEIZLA, *f.* keeping, custody; FÁ E-M E-T TIL VARÐVEIZLU to give s-thing to s-one for safe-keeping.
 VARNADR, *m.* goods, merchandise.
 VARR, *a.* aware (VIÐ E-T of s-thing; *abs.* 19/18).
 VASKLIGR, *a.* bold, valiant, of gallant appearance (17/15).
 VASKR (-ARI, -ASTR), *a.* manly, courageous.
 VÁTTR, *m.* witness.
 VAXA (ÓX, ÓXUM, VAXINN), *sv.* 6. to grow (UPP up).
 VEÐR, *n.* weather; wind.
 VEFJA (VAFÐA, VAF(I)ÐR), *vv.* to wrap, bandage.
 VEGA (VÁ, VÁGUM, VEGINN), *sv.* 5. to strike (with weapon), fight (35/18); kill.
 VEGNA (AÐ), *vv. impers.* VEGNAÐ E-M VEL, ILLA it goes, turns out well, badly for s-one.
 VEGR, *m.* way; SINN VEG HNÉ HVÁRR ÞEIRA they fell down, each on his own side.
 VEITA (TT), *vv.* to give, grant (E-M E-T s-thing to s-one, 24/2); V. HÖGG, ATGANG (65/5) deliver a blow, make an onslaught; help, support (E-M s-one, 64/7); entertain (E-M s-one); E-T VEITIR E-M VEL, ILLA (48/6) s-thing goes well, badly for s-one.
 VEIZLA, *f.* feast.
 VEIZT, *2nd pers. sg. pres.* VITA.
 VEKJA (VAKÐA, VAK(I)ÐR), *vv.* to waken, rouse; broach (a matter or proposal, 29/20).
 VEL, *adv.* well; VERA VEL TIL E-S to be well-disposed towards s-one.
 VELLIR, *see* VÖLLR.

VELTA (VALT, ULTUM, OLTINN), *sv.* 3. to roll; *impers.* VELTR ÞANGAT, SEM VERA VILL (21/4) it rolls on the way it will, things go their appointed way.

VERA (EM, VAR, VÁRUM, VERIT), *anom. vb.* to be; V. FYRIR E-U (17/28) forbode, signify s-thing; V. TIL *see* TIL; V. TIL FRÁSAGNAR (64/7) be there to tell the tale; V. MEÐ E-M be with, stay with s-one; V. INNAR BEZTU ÆTTAR (41/25) be (a member) of one of the best families; ER HÉR AT ÞIGGJA, HRAFN (61/5) here is to be had, H.; NÚ ER AT SEGJA FRÁ E-U now it is to be told of s-thing; EKKI ER AT HOPA UNÐAN (54/9): there is no need to draw back.

VERÐA (VARÐ, URÐUM, ORÐINN), *sv.* 3. to happen, become, be; V. AT E-U (30/1) be, be a cause of, mean s-thing; V. AT GERA E-T have to do s-thing; V. TIL ÞESS AT GERA E-T take it upon oneself to do s-thing (35/11, 37/19); MEÐ ÞEIM ATBURÐUM, SEM VARÐ (*sg. for pl.*) UM LÍFLÁT ÞEIRA (66/20) considering the circumstances under which their deaths occurred; *impers.* VERÐR AF E-U s-thing comes of s-thing; OK VARÐ EKKI AF FERÐINNI (50/8) and nothing came of the journey.

VERÐR, *a.* worth, deserving (E-S s-thing).

VERK, *n.* work, deed.

VERKKAUP, *n.* wages, reward (for work done).

VESTR, *n.* the west; ÓR VESTRI from the west; *adv.* west, westwards, in the west; VESTR ÞAR there in the west.

VETR, *m.* winter, year; VERA TÓLF VETRA (*gen. pl.*) GAMALL to be twelve years old.

VETRÆTR, *f. pl.* Winter-nights (*note* 45/24).

VIÐ, *prep. with acc.* at, to, towards, against; with; VIÐ ÞETTA with, at this; VIÐ SJAUNÐA MANN with six companions; by, near, along, among (29/1); EKKI VIÐ SKAPLYNDI ÞORSTEINS not in accordance with Þ's disposition, not to Þ's liking; ÞEIM VARÐ ÖLLUM BILT VIÐ HERMUND they were all struck with astonishment at H. (and his action). *See vbs. and adjs. for other abs. and prep. uses (with acc. and dat.).*

VÍÐA (-ARA, -AST), *adv.* widely, far and wide; (more widely, further afield; most widely).

VIÐSKIPTI, *n. (often pl.)* dealings; encounter, exchange (of blows, 64/11).

VÍG, *n.* killing.

VÍKINGR, *m.* viking, scoundrel (*note* 34/20).

VILJA (LD), *vv.* to be willing, wish, want; EF HANN VILDI (16/10 *etc*) if he would; SEM VERA VILL (21/4) *see* VELTA.

VINÁTTA, *f.* friendship.

VINGAN, *f.* friendship.

VINKONA, *f.* woman-friend, sweetheart.

VINNA (VANN, UNNUM, UNNIT), *sv.* 3. to work, do, perform; win, conquer (46/10); V. TIL E-S (54/11) deserve s-thing.

VINR, *m.* friend.

VINSLIT, *n. pl.* end, breach of friendship.

VINSTRI, *comp. a.* left; INNI VINSTRI HENDINNI with the left hand.

VINSÆLL (*comp.* VINSÆLLI 22/10), *a.* popular (AF E-M with s-one).

VIRÐA (RÐ), *vv.* to value, esteem; *md.* VIRÐAST be esteemed; E-T VIRÐIST E-M (30/8) s-thing pleases s-one; *impers.* VIRÐIST E-M VEL TIL E-S (23/7) s-one thinks well of s-one.

VIRÐING, *f.* honour, esteem.

VIRÐULIGA, *adv.* respectfully.

VÍSA (AÐ), *vv.* to direct (E-M s-one); point out, show (E-T E-M s-thing to s-one); V. E-M FRÁ (*impers.* 28/12) turn s-one away.

VÍSA, *f.* verse, stanza.

VÍSS, *a.* certain; known; VÍST *n. as adv.* certainly.

VISSI, *see* VITA.

VIST, *f.* provisions, maintenance.

VISTAST (AÐ), *vv. md.* to take lodging.

VIT, *n.* consciousness, understanding; visit(ing); FARA Á VIT E-S to go and visit s-one.

VITA (VEIT, VISSA, VITAÐR), *pret. pres.* to know; be conscious (*abs.* 52/6); V. AF (E-U) know of (s-thing), *abs.* 47/19.

VITJA (AÐ), *vv.* (*with gen.*) to visit; V. RÁÐS come to fulfil some engagement, come to get married (45/27).

VITR (-RARI, -RASTR), *a.* wise.

VÆNLEIKR, *m.* physical beauty, handsomeness.

VÆNN, *a.* promising; beautiful, handsome.

VÆRI, *p. subj.* VERA.

VÖLLR (*pl.* VELLIR), *m.* level expanse of ground, field.

VÖRUSEKKR, *m.* sack of wares (*i.e.* of VAÐMÁL, *cf* note 19/20).

VÖXTR (*gen. sg.* VAXTAR), *m.* growth; size, stature.

ÝFAST (FÐ), *vv.* to get ruffled, angry.

YFIR, *prep. with acc.* over; *adv.* over, across; Y. GEGNT opposite.

YFIRBRAGÐ, *n.* outward look, appearance.

YFIRBRAGÐSLÍTILL, *a.* slight, mean in appearance.

ÝMISS, *a.* various; ÝMISST, *n. as adv.* variously, alternately.

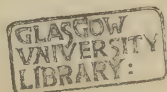
YRÐI, *p. subj.* VERÐA.

YRKJA (ORTA, ORTR), *vv.* to work; make, compose.

ÞÁ, *adv.* then; ÞÁ ER *conj.* when.

ÞÁ, *see* ÞIGGJA.

ÞAÐAN, *adv.* thence, from there; Þ. AF, Þ. Í FRÁ from then on.



ÞAKKA (AÐ), *vv.* to thank (E-M E-T s-one for s-thing).

ÞANGAT, *adv.* thither, to that place, in that direction, there.

ÞAR, *adv.* there; in it, in that (38/3); ÞAR Á (70/4) thereon, on it; ÞAR MEÐ (22/21) therewith, as well; ÞAR SEM *conj.* where (24/21 *etc.*); since, seeing that (29/6 *etc.*); Þ. TIL ER *conj.* until.

ÞARFLEYSI, *n.* needlessness, a futile thing.

ÞEGAR, *adv.* at once, immediately; Þ. (ER) *conj.* as soon as (56/14).

ÞEGJA (ÞAGÐA, ÞAG(A)T), *vv.* to be silent; HANN GEKK Í BROTT ÞEGJANDI (63/4) he went away in silence.

ÞEKKJA (KKÐ), *vv.* to notice, comprehend, know; *md.* ÞEKKJAST accept, be pleased with.

ÞESS, *adv.* thus; ÞESS . . . AT in such a way that (42/22, 44/1).

ÞIGGJA (ÞÁ, ÞÁGUM, ÞEGINN), *sv.* 5. to receive, accept.

ÞING, *n.* meeting, assembly.

ÞINGSTÖÐ, *f.* meeting-place.

ÞJÓNUSTA, *f.* service; sacrament; OK FEKK ALLA ÞJÓNUSTU and received full rites.

ÞÓ, *adv.* nevertheless, yet, however, in any case (50/7).

ÞOKKI, *m.* opinion, liking; *see* LEGGJA.

ÞOLA (LÐ, -(A)T), *vv.* to endure, suffer, tolerate.

ÞÓTT (ÞÓ AT), *conj.* although.

ÞÓTTUMST, *see* ÞYKKJA.

ÞRÁ (Ð), *vv.* to long (EFTIR E-U for s-thing).

ÞREIFA (AÐ), *vv.* to seek to grasp, touch (with the hand); Þ. Í HÖND E-M clasp s-one's hand.

ÞREM, *dat.* ÞRÍR.

ÞRIÐI, *num. ord.* third.

ÞRÍR, ÞRJÁR, ÞRJÚ, *num.* three; ÞRÍR TIGIR thirty.

ÞRÚTNA (AÐ), *vv.* to swell.

ÞRÆTA (TT), *vv.* to argue, dispute.

ÞURFA (ÞARF, ÞURFTA, ÞURFT), *pret. pres.* (usually with *gen.*) to need.

ÞVÁ (Þ(V)Ó, Þ(V)ÓGUM, ÞVEGINN), *sv.* 6. to wash (SÉR oneself).

ÞVÍ, *adv.* therefore, for this (reason); (FYRIR) ÞVÍ (. . .) AT *conj.* because.

ÞVÍLÍKR, *a.* such.

ÞÝÐA (DD), *vv.* to explain, interpret; make friendly, soften; *md.* ÞÝDAST make friends with, win the affection of (E-N s-one).

ÞYKKJA (ÞÓTTA, ÞÓTT), *vv.* to seem, appear (E-M to s-one); be thought (19/3, 20/8 *etc.*); *md.* containing subject of *inf.* following: ÞYKKJAST VERA (17/7) think oneself to be, think that one is; often with *a.* and *ellipsis* of VERA, e.g. 68/13.

ÞYNGÐ, *f.* heaviness, sickness; TAKA ÞYNGÐ to contract a disease, be taken ill.

ÞYRFTI, *p. subj.* ÞURFA.

ÞÖRF, *f.* need (E-S of, for s-thing).

ÆTLA (AÐ), *vv.* to think, reckon, intend; ÆTLA TIL (E-S) count on, expect (s-thing; *abs.* 28/6); *with ellipsis of vb. of motion*, 27/12, 29/10 *etc.*

ÆTLAN, *f.* thought, opinion, intention.

ÆTT, *f.* quarter of sky, direction (17/26 *etc.*); family, extraction (41/25).

ÆTTAÐR, *a.* belonging by origin (to a family or place); ER HANN VAR ÞAÐAN ÆTTAÐR (33/8) since he came of a family from there.

ÆTTIST, *p. subj. md.* EIGA.

ÆTTMAÐR, *m.* relative, kinsman.

ÖLTEITI, *f.* merriment over drinking.

ÖNDVEGI, *n.* high-seat (*note* 41/23).

ÖNDVERÐR, *a.* front, fronting, foremost; ÖNDVERÐAN VETR in, during the first part of winter.

ÖRENDR, *a.* dead.

ÖRKUMLAÐR, *a.* maimed.

ÖRN (*pl.* ERNIR), *m.* eagle.

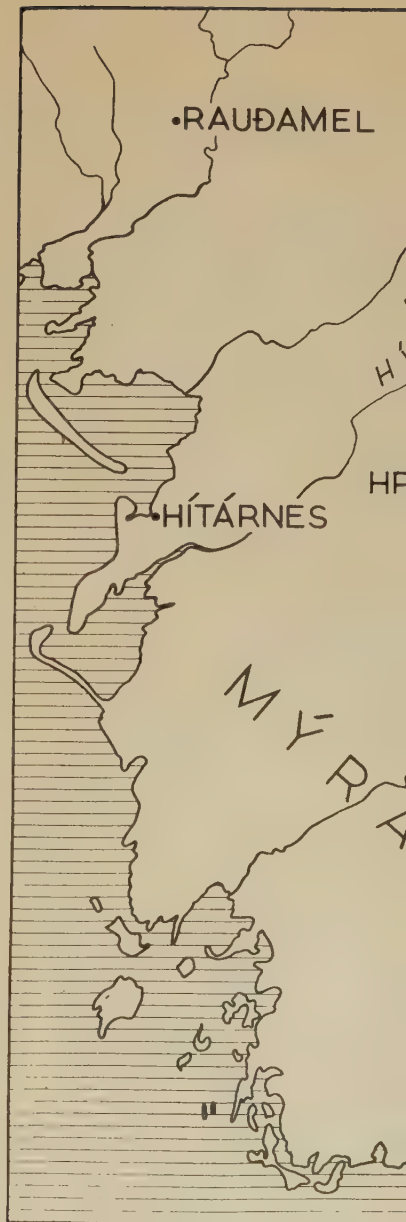
ÖRUGGR, *a.* safe, trusty; confident, fearless (65/4).

ÖX, *f.* axe.

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